

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61

1892

RECEIVED

★ JUL 21 1920 ★

U.S. Department of Agriculture

with later supplement
man

Indexed.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COLBORNE, ONT.



Introduction.

THE firm of Chase Brothers, after an active life of thirty years, was re-organized July 1, 1887, under the corporate name of Chase Brothers Company with increased facilities for handling a rapidly growing business. In presenting our revised and enlarged catalogue for 1893 and 1894 to our friends and customers we desire to thank them for their generous patronage in the past and trust we shall be remembered in the future, assuring them that it shall be our constant aim and endeavor to improve on the original and well tried methods of growing, shipping and delivering, that they may depend upon receiving clean, fresh, handsome trees and plants in good condition.

Perhaps a few words in regard to our manner of growing trees and the sale and delivery of them, would be of interest to our friends and customers and give them a slight idea of the large amount of careful work necessary to conduct a business of this kind.

About thirty-five years ago we commenced the business of retailing nursery stock through canvassing salesmen, and can safely

claim to be among the pioneers of this line of trade, and as our business increased and extended, have endeavored to keep in the front rank with improved methods and facilities. At first we made our headquarters in Maine, buying our stock in Western New York of the few reputable growers, but later on, as sales increased, the difficulty of procuring choice stock of the finest varieties in quantities sufficient to supply our customers, obliged us to move our business to Rochester and engage in the growing of stock ourselves, instead of depending on others for our supply. We accordingly began to plant and grow the choicest and most valuable varieties, and increased these plantings year by year, until at this time we have more fruit stock growing than any firm in Western New York.

Our plan has been, instead of purchasing large tracts, to lease good pieces of land suitable for the purposes wanted, thus giving our trees the advantage of strong, fresh soil, instead of that which has been "treed to death," and the superior grade of stock recompenses us for the extra care and trouble of looking after the somewhat scattered lands.

Our men in charge of the different blocks are careful and experienced propagators and cultivators, most of them having been in the business since boyhood, many of them connected with us since our first plantings were made. We now have about 500 acres under cultivation.

The next point is the selling of the stock.

We think we were the first house to develop the canvassing system in nursery stock to its present extended proportions, and by constant care and study have endeavored to anticipate the wants of the public and place before them every year through our salesmen the new and choice varieties of fruits and ornamentals. We employ constantly about 1,000 salesmen, scattered over the country from Maine to the Mississippi and throughout Canada, and as we sell year after year over the same ground and to the same customers, feel assured that our constant efforts to furnish the finest class of stock are appreciated.

We know that the "Tree Agent," as he is popularly called, has been and is the subject of a good deal of abuse and ridicule, but wish to say right here that but for the efforts of these much reviled missionaries, a majority of the handsome grounds which now boast their beautiful shrubs, trees and flowers and countless profitable orchards and gardens, would still be like the "howling wilderness," with nothing to please the eye and the taste, for many an owner of a fine orchard, if he had waited until he had time to "go or write to the nursery for his trees," would still be waiting.

Great care is taken in the selection of our agents, for they are our representatives among the people, and every man employed is believed to be perfectly trustworthy and reliable. We are sometimes deceived, but believe that our force of salesmen will compare favorably with a like number of men in other lines of business. We are sorry to say that there are what might be termed "scalpers," who roam around the country taking orders, representing no established house, and filling their orders with worthless stock, picked up wherever offered at cheap prices, without regard to varieties or quality, but no established firm of recognized commercial standing can afford to employ dishonest methods, and if the public will deal only with the salesmen who represent reliable, well-known houses, they need not suffer from the depredations of these guerrillas. We furnish each of our salesmen with a certificate of agency, showing his connection with our house.

The next subject of interest is the packing, shipping and delivering of the stock to our thousands of customers. We have made this a constant study, and believe have perfected a system, and have facilities unsurpassed by any house in the trade.

We purchased, several years ago for our packing and shipping grounds, a tract of land at East Rochester, lying adjacent to the New York Central Railroad, from which we carried a side track into our grounds, building a large platform adjoining this track from which we do our shipping, without sending it through the regular freight houses of the railroad companies, thus avoiding delay and saving valuable time. We have also built on these grounds four

large cellars—frost proof—containing about 25,000 square feet of space, thus insuring us fine trees and plants for Spring delivery. In these cellars we store every Winter thousands of trees, shrubs and vines, their roots carefully covered with moist sand, thus giving us stock in perfect condition for our spring trade. During the packing seasons we use these cellars for storing and packing small stock, such as shrubs, roses, grape vines, berry plants, etc., which need careful handling. At the proper season the stock is dug at our different nurseries and brought to the grounds and either put in the cellars or “heeled” in trenches prepared for the purpose, after being carefully sorted and all poor stock thrown out. When ready to pack the stock for each customer’s order is selected and tied in a bundle, a tag with his name and residence attached, and the bundle, with others for the same village or city, packed carefully in a box, with plenty of damp moss and straw to protect the roots; thus insuring their perfect condition while in the box. The box is then plainly marked and shipped with others for the same section or route on cars direct from the grounds, every effort being made to forward them quickly and without delay. Before the orders are packed in the box, every one is carefully looked over by an experienced man, and errors, if any, are at once corrected. To insure careful work the men who get out these orders are paid an extra amount each day if they make no mistakes, and the “checkers” are also paid extra for every error found. In fact every detail is under our personal supervision and carefully watched, from the time the stock reaches the ground until the last box is shipped, and mistakes are few and far between. As the season for shipping and delivering is necessarily short, everything must be pushed and occasional errors are made. These we regret, but if informed of the facts by our customers, we are always ready to make things right if possible.

During our spring season we employ on our packing grounds 250 to 400 men, and are able to pack and ship from \$25,000 to \$40,000 worth of retail orders each day.

We deliver the stock on the premises of every customer, and not only that, also agree to deliver it in *good condition*, thus assuming ourselves all risk of transportation, and if not in such condition

when it reaches the customer, we do not ask him to accept or pay for it, and if any mistake or injury is discovered after the bill is paid, we wish to be notified of it and will rectify the error. We generally employ reliable local men or firms to attend to the delivering and collecting, as it is hardly practicable for our agents to deliver all the orders which they may take. These delivering agents as a rule are well-known and respected citizens of their town, and their names alone are in many instances a guarantee of good faith and honest dealing. Our office work, though embracing a vast amount of detail, is thoroughly systemized. We keep our salesmen constantly advised as to what varieties are appropriate for the different localities, also as to the condition of the stock and what sorts may be pushed without overselling, so that our customers may feel secure in getting just such varieties as they order.

One word in relation to our fruits. Every year hundreds of new varieties are brought to our notice, but before putting them before the public they must be thoroughly tested and their good qualities positively determined. Varieties possessing true merit will prove themselves, and without it no amount of advertising will long sustain them. For that reason, and also from the fact that hundreds of dollars are often invested in propagating these new kinds before a dollar can be realized, no firm can afford to recommend and grow new sorts until their worth is soundly established. We are constantly making tests and examinations of these new kinds, and offering to the people such as are worthy of a place.

We do not claim to sell cheaper than any one else, but we do claim that considering the quality of the goods and the care and watchfulness given to every detail of planting, growing, selling and delivering, thus insuring to the customers *reliable* stock in *perfect condition*, that our prices are the cheapest in the end, for the first cost of a tree is but small, and no man for the purpose of saving a few dollars' worth on the start, can afford to give his time, his land, his cultivation to an orchard or a garden, and in a few years find that he has only worthless varieties which must be dug up.

We know that Western New York trees take the lead, as we often have inquiries and orders from parties at a distance, who say that they can buy trees cheap at home, but want western New York trees even at a higher price. There seems to be something in the soil which produces a tree that is hardy and healthy enough to do well in any locality, adapted to the variety.

It will be our constant aim in the future, as it has been in the past, to carefully watch the interests of our friends and customers, place before them every season, in addition to the standard list, some of the new and well tested varieties which we believe are of value, and in every respect to deserve their support and patronage.

Thanking you again for your trade in the past, and hoping for a continuance of the same, we remain,

Very truly,

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR SALESMEN.

GENTLEMEN :

You are no doubt frequently asked by your customers and the general public about the size of the New England Nurseries, amount of stock planted from year to year, and other questions of like nature.

Many of our old customers who now have bearing orchards that have come from us, naturally feel interested in what we are doing and will ask you about it. To enable you to answer such questions intelligently, we have prepared the following memorandum, giving figures on these points.

We have at the present time more Nursery stock planted (including both fruits and ornamentals) than any firm in western New York, with perhaps one exception, and on fruit stock alone think that we exceed them.

OUR PLANTING FOR SPRING OF 1890 WAS AS FOLLOWS:

835,000 APPLES,	206,000 GRAPES,
640,000 STANDARD PEARS,	165,000 CURRANTS,
91,000 DWARF PEARS,	122,000 BERRIES,
175,000 CHERRIES,	134,000 ROSES,
206,000 PLUMS,	165,000 ORNAMENTALS.
450,000 PEACHES,	

Making a Total of 3,189,000.

OUR PLANTING FOR THE SPRING OF 1891 WAS 1,897,000.

Trees and Plants of the following quantities and varieties:

458,000 APPLES,	84,000 ROSES,
60,000 DWARF PEARS,	125,000 PLUMS,
416,000 PEACHES,	118,000 BERRIES,
60,000 CURRANTS,	100,000 ORNAMENTALS,
318,000 STANDARD PEARS,	10,000 QUINCES.
150,000 CHERRIES,	

OUR PLANTING FOR SPRING OF 1892 WAS AS FOLLOWS:

400,000 APPLES,	1,000,000 PEACHES,
450,000 STANDARD PEARS,	150,000 CURRANTS,
100,000 DWARF PEARS,	130,000 BERRIES,
250,000 CHERRIES,	150,000 ROSES,
325,000 PLUMS,	125,000 ORNAMENTALS.

Making a Total of 3,080,000.

The above will give you some idea of the amount of stock we now have growing, as of course, in addition to these two lists, we have large plantings of previous years now coming into the market.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

FRUIT^{AND} ORNAMENTAL TREES

SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPE VINES

AND SMALL FRUITS.

1892.

W. W. MORRISON, PRINTER, 95-99 EAST MAIN STREET,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



APPLES.

THE apple stands at the head of the fruit list, holding about the same relative position as a commercial product of horticulture that the potato does in the vegetable market.

There is no state or territory in which cannot be grown with success a share of this fruit, in some to better advantage than others, but the difference can in a measure be overcome by judicious selection of varieties, suited to the location and climate.

The question is often asked whether we have certain varieties, mentioning old sorts long since extinct; to this we reply, many of the older sorts are still retained, a few for their really good qualities, some to satisfy the demands of a few of our customers who hold to the old idea "that there is nothing new under the sun," and others because still suited to some locations, but all these are grown in limited quantities.

In none of the departments of horticulture has there been such progress as in the originating of new varieties of apples. The Russian varieties introduced within a few years, have proved their value for our Northern and Northwestern states, these with other varieties originated in all parts of our own country, place us in

possession of a large assortment, including early, medium and late varieties, and far in advance of the old kinds so seldom asked for or wanted.

Our stock is carefully grown under our personal supervision, selected, and true to name. Remember we are in the tree growing section of the world. It takes four years in this Lake Ontario region to bring a young apple tree to the size attained in two, when grown in the Western or Southwestern portion of the country, this fact alone is argument enough for the thinking buyer. Constitution and hardiness of wood in the young tree, is the recommendation of Rochester stock.

There is no farm crop which on the average will produce one half the income per acre as a good apple orchard. With proper care it will prove a most profitable investment, one or two crops frequently paying the entire cost.

Three and four year trees are the most suitable for transplanting and are usually five to seven feet high.

Following we give descriptions of our large and complete lists :

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Alexander.	Large ; deep red or crimson ; flesh yellowish white crisp, tender with pleasant flavor. A very handsome Russian apple, and like all others coming from that country, valuable on account of its hardiness, vigor and productiveness. Suited to the extreme north as well as other sections.	Oct. to Dec.
America (Rebel).	Good size ; excellent quality ; very beautiful deep red ; fruit uniform and perfect ; annual bearer ; perfectly hardy at Rochester ; very valuable, excellent keeper.	Dec. to Feb.
Autumn Strawberry.	Medium size, roundish, striped and splashed with red ; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and of a very agreeable and pleasant flavor ; bears young abundantly and annually.	Oct. to Dec.
Bailey Sweet.	Large ; yellowish red ; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer.	Nov. to March.
Baldwin (Steele's Red).	Large ; bright red ; flesh yellowish white, with a crisp and agreeable flavor. Very vigorous and productive, popular in most of the Northern states.	Nov. to March.
Baxter.	Originated in Canada, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Above medium size ; dark red, spotted ; mild, sub-acid, quality good.	Nov. to March.
Belle de Boskoop.	Russian origin. Vigorous, bearing moderately early, producing abundantly alternate years. Medium to large ; oblate. Yellow shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface ; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, rich, brisk sub-acid ; very good quality.	Feb. to April.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Bellflower (Yellow).	Large; yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, sprightly sub-acid flavor, and when not fully ripe quite acid. An excellent winter apple, highly esteemed as a market fruit; hardy, vigorous; succeeding well on light, sandy soils.	Dec. to Feb.
✓ Ben Davis (New York Pippin).	Large; roundish, yellow and often entirely over-spread or splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. A popular apple in the West and South-west; is profitable for its early bearing qualities.	Dec. to March.
✓ Bethel.	Large; deep red; flesh crisp, tender; native of Vermont, extremely hardy.	Dec. to Feb.
✓ Bottle Greening.	Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier; quality good. A native of Vermont.	Dec. to March.
✓ Caroline Red June.	A popular apple in the South and South-west; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium size; deep red; tender, juicy, acid.	July.
✓ Colvert.	Large and handsome; straight and vigorous grower; good bearer; fruit greenish yellow, striped and shaded red; flesh white, tender, brisk, good; valuable for cooking.	Oct. and Nov.
✓ Cooper's Market.	Medium, conical; yellow striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower; late keeper.	Dec. to May.
✓ Cranberry Pippin.	A popular and beautiful market apple; roundish and very smooth; light yellow with scarlet cheek; moderately juicy, brisk, sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
✓ Duchess of Oldenburg.	Large; roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy and sprightly, sub-acid; a vigorous grower; fine, large foliage; bearing abundantly, and when very young; succeeds in all sections of the country, and valuable in the extreme North as well as the South; Russian origin and as hardy as any known variety. We can confidently recommend this to our patrons all over the country, as it is as valuable in the orchard for market, as in the garden for the table.	September.
✓ Early Harvest. (An American Apple.)	Medium size; roundish; pale yellow; mild, fine flavor; very productive; ripens early; valuable.	July.
✓ Early Ripe.	Large; yellow; ripening with Early Harvest.	August.
✓ Early Strawberry.	Medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender with a mild fine flavor; moderate erect grower; good bearer; excellent for both orchard and garden.	July to Sept.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Ewalt.	Very Large, roundish ; bright yellow shaded with crimson ; flesh white, tender, sub-acid ; vigorous, hardy.	Nov. to March.
Fallowater. (Tulpehocken .	Very large, globular ; yellowish green, dull red cheek ; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor ; strong grower, very productive even while young.	Nov. to March.
Fall Jennetting.	Large ; pale greenish yellow, with a blush on the side exposed to the sun ; flesh white, tender, juicy ; mildly sub-acid ; good grower, regular bearer.	Sept. and Oct.
Fall Pippin. (Pound Pippin).	Large, round ; flesh yellow, tender, rich and delicious ; good grower ; regular abundant bearer ; fine fruit and succeeds equally as well North as South.	Oct. to Dec.
Fameuse. (Snow).	Medium size ; deep crimson ; roundish, somewhat flattened ; flesh very white, tender, crisp and juicy, with a slight perfume ; good grower, hardy, regular bearer ; valuable in Canada and the Northern States ; a handsome dessert fruit, one of the very best.	Oct. and Nov.
Franklin Sweet.	Originated in Franklin County, Maine ; very desirable ; perfectly hardy ; good quality ; fair size, flesh white, very juicy ; color similar to Bellflower ; keeps through January without any trouble and has been kept until March.	Dec. to March.
Gano.	Large ; bright red on yellow ground ; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, mild, sub-acid ; very hardy, vigorous.	Feb. and Mch.
Gideon.	Originated in Minnesota, and " is hardy as a native oak ;" rich golden yellow, with a very clear skin, handsome rosy blush ; resembles Yellow Bellflower, though will average a little smaller ; juicy, fine, excellent, sub-acid flavor ; ranks well as an eating apple, and its handsome showy appearance makes it a most tempting fruit.	Oct. to Dec.
Golden Russet. (American).	Medium size, of a beautiful, clear, golden russett ; very tender, juicy and rich ; thrifty, upright grower, excellent bearer ; a most hardy and valuable variety.	Oct. to Jan.
Golden Sweet.	Large ; yellow ; fine sweet apple ; free grower and good bearer.	Aug. and Sept.
Gravenstein.	Of German origin ; very large, round ; greenish yellow ; flesh tender, juicy, crisp with a slightly aromatic flavor ; first quality ; very vigorous, productive ; bearing regular crops of finely shaped, handsome fruit.	Sept. and Oct.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Grimes Golden. (Golden Pippin).	Medium size; round, or slightly conical; rich golden yellow sprinkled with light gray dots, sometimes slightly russeted; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, rich, juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; hardy, vigorous, productive; succeeds over a large extent of country, and endures severe cold without injury.	Dec. to March.
Haas (Ludwig).	Large; somewhat roundish, conical; light color, splashed and mottled with light red, with many dots and dark centres; flesh white but often a little stained next the skin; of the best quality, and considerably grown over a large section of the country.	Nov. to March
Hubbardston Nonsuch.	Large; striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness; fine quality and valuable; prolific and regular bearer; native of Massachusetts.	Oct. to Jan.
Huntsman.	Very large; golden yellow, bronzed on the sunny side; excellent flavor, fine grained, aromatic, hardy.	Dec. to April.
Hurlbut.	Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regularity; strong grower, very hardy and suited to the extreme North.	Oct. to Dec.
Jacob's Sweet.	Large, handsome, showy; almost round; greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; originated near Boston; very valuable; excellent quality; good keeper; strong grower; large bearer.	Dec. and Jan.
Jersey Sweet.	Medium size; greenish yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, juicy and sweet; good and regular bearer, alike valuable for the table and cooking.	Sept. and Oct.
Jonathan.	Medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; fine-grained, tender, juicy, finely flavored; succeeds wherever grown; of best quality profitable for table or market.	Nov. to April.
Keswick Codlin.	Large, conical; tender, very juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking and may be gathered for that purpose before it is ripe, and continues a long time in season; bears very young and abundantly.	Aug. to Nov.
King (King of Tompkins Co.)	Large; red; flesh inclining to yellow and rather coarse; juicy, tender, with an agreeable rich and vinous flavor, which, with its handsome appearance makes it a valuable market sort; an abundant annual bearer.	Dec. to March.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Lady.	Fruit quite small, but regularly formed and sometimes flat; color light yellow with a brilliant deep red cheek forming a great contrast; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It bears fruit in clusters which are not injured by light frosts, and may be left on the tree until the approach of cold weather; in season about the holidays, when it commands the highest price in the market, and is much sought after as a table fruit.	Dec. to May.
✓ Lankford.	Originated in Maryland: medium to large, roundish; yellow striped and nearly covered with red; flesh firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid; one of the best late keepers.	Jan. to March.
✓ Longfield.	One of the Russian varieties imported by the Government (through the Department of Agriculture); free, upright grower, an early and abundant bearer; medium to large; conical; yellowish green thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, sub-acid.	Dec. to March.
✓ Magog Red Streak.	Originated in Vermont; extremely hardy, vigorous and of great productiveness; very long keeper; fruit medium, roundish; light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid	Dec. to March.
✓ Maiden's Blush.	Medium size, flat; pale yellow, highly colored on the side exposed to the sun; tender, sprightly, sub-acid; fine, rapid growing tree, bearing large crops of handsome fruit; profitable as a market sort.	August to Oct.
✓ Mann.	Medium to large; deep yellow when ripe, with brownish red where exposed; tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; hardy, good grower, early, regular bearer; keeps well; originated in northern New York., and popular in the colder localities.	Jan. to April.
✓ McIntosh Red.	An exceeding valuable, hardy, Canadian sort; medium size; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and very refreshing, with a peculiar quince-like flavor; good, annual bearer of very handsome fruit; resembles Fameuse, but larger and more hardy and fully equal in quality.	Nov. to Feb.
✓ Milding.	Large; bright yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; hardy, productive.	Dec. to Feb.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Missouri Pippin.	Large; oblong; bright red, striped; fair quality; vigorous, early bearer.	Dec. to April.
Munson's Sweet.	Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy, good; vigorous grower and large bearer.	Sept. to Feb.
Newtown Pippin.	One of the very best apples as to quality; light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, highly delicious flavor; fine keeper.	Dec. to May
North Star.	Originated in Maine; large; very handsome, perfectly hardy; vigorous; quality fine; a seedling of Duchess which it resembles, but less tart and better quality.	Dec. to March.
Northern Spy.	Large; roundish, somewhat conical; striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic; best quality.	Dec. to June.
Peach.	Large; round or a little flattened; skin yellowish green with small dots in the shade, and streaked with a beautiful brownish red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored; hardy.	Oct. to Dec.
Peck's Pleasant.	Large; pale yellow; roundish, slightly flattened; flesh yellowish; fine grained; juicy; sprightly sub-acid flavor. Fine erect grower, bears abundantly.	Nov. to March
Peck's Spice.	Originated in Brighton, N. Y. Large; fair, clear skin, nearly white, becoming a rich, golden yellow when perfectly ripe, with minute russet dots. Acid, very rich and spicy, excellent for the table and for cooking; its handsome, clear skin is most beautiful and attractive.	Sept. and Oct.
Perry Russet.	Medium size; roundish, conical; pale yellow, netted with russet on the sunny side; flesh yellowish; firm, juicy, brisk, sub-acid; good quality; very hardy; bears young and abundantly.	Nov. and Dec.
Pewaukee.	Medium size; round; bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white; juicy, sub-acid, rich aromatic flavor; quality something like Jonathan; strong grower, very hardy; adapted to the extreme north and equally as valuable for southern culture. Seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg.	Jan. to May.
Plumb's Cider.	Large; oval; red striped; flesh white; juicy, brisk sub-acid. Hardy and vigorous.	Oct. to Jan.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Pomme Grise.	Small in size ; of a grayish russet color ; flesh tender, rich, highly flavored Good grower ; productive and hardy in the extreme north.	Dec. to Feb.
✓ Porter.	Large ; oblong ; yellow ; flesh fine grained ; juicy, sub-acid with an agreeable aromatic flavor ; A favorite in the New England states.	September.
✓ Primate.	Medium size ; roundish ; greenish white with a blush on the sunny side ; flesh tender, fine grained ; juicy, sub-acid ; very hardy, good grower.	Aug. to Oct.
✓ Princess Louise.	Originated in Canada ; supposed to be a seedling of Fameuse, which it resembles, but more beautiful, richer flavor, and better keeper ; medium size ; bright carmine, on yellow ground ; hardy.	Dec. to Feb.
✓ Quebec Sweet.	Originated in the province of Quebec, Canada ; about the size of Talman Sweet ; yellow with red cheeks ; splendid quality ; very hardy ; good keeper ; very valuable.	Dec. to March.
✓ Rambo.	Medium size ; round and flat ; yellowish white in the shade, streaked and splashed with pale yellow and red in the sun ; flesh greenish white ; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid ; very good quality.	Oct. to Dec.
✓ Rawles Janet.	Medium to large ; yellow striped with red ; crisp, juicy, rich ; free grower ; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the south and southwest.	Feb. to June.
✓ Red Astrachan.	Of Swedish origin ; large roundish ; nearly covered with crimson and with an exquisite bloom on the surface of the fruit like that of the plum ; an apple of extraordinary beauty and first rate quality ; juicy and rich acid flavor ; ripening very early ; suitable for the table and kitchen ; hardy ; vigorous grower and regular abundant bearer.	July and Aug.
✓ Red Beitigheimer	Of German origin ; large to very large ; roundish, inclined to conical ; whitish yellow, mostly covered with purplish crimson ; flesh white : firm, sub-acid, with a brisk pleasant flavor Free grower ; abundant bearer ; worthy of extensive cultivation.	September.
✓ Rhode Island Greening.	Large ; roundish, often a little flattened ; dark green, becoming a greenish yellow when fully ripe ; flesh yellow ; fine grained, tender, crisp very juicy, slightly aromatic flavor ; very best quality and highly esteemed wherever grown ; succeeding well on a great variety of soils.	Nov. to Feb.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Rolfe.	Originated in Maine ; perfectly hardy ; good annual bearer ; fine quality ; strong grower ; large, handsome ; red on yellow ground ; sub-acid ; excellent for cooking or for the table.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Rome Beauty.	Large ; roundish ; yellow, shaded and striped with bright red and sprinkled with light dots ; flesh yellowish ; tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid ; quality good.	Oct. to Dec.
✓ Roxbury Russet. (Boston Russet.)	(Boston Russett) Medium to large ; roundish, sometimes a little flat ; dull green covered with a brownish yellow ; flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, rich sub-acid flavor ; very popular in New England and New York.	Jan. to June.
✓ Salome.	Very hardy, healthy, vigorous ; productive ; early annual bearer. Fruit medium ; roundish, conical ; skin yellow striped and splashed with red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots ; flesh whitish yellow ; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic ; very good ; originated in Illinois.	Jan. to May.
✓ Scott's Winter.	Originated in Vermont ; hardy in the severest climate. Thrifty grower ; early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium ; roundish ; surface deep red and light red in blotches and streaks ; flesh yellowish white, slightly reddened near the skin ; acid and good quality ; long keeper.	Dec. to June.
✓ Seek-No-Further	Medium to large ; striped with a dull red and russet ; flesh white, fine grained, tender ; rich quality ; very good.	Oct. to Feb.
✓ Sharp's Russett.	Originated in Markham, Ontario, a valuable Canadian sort ; good size ; hardy ; keeps well until May, retaining its crispness and aromatic flavor until the last.	Jan. to May.
✓ Sherwood's Favorite.	(Chenango Strawberry) Medium size ; oblong and indistinctly ribbed ; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson ; flesh white ; juicy, mild, tender, slightly sub-acid. Much esteemed for the table ; popular wherever grown.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Smith's Cider.	A widely grown and popular market apple. Vigorous ; productive. Medium to large ; yellow, shaded and striped with red ; tender, rich, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid	Dec. to March.

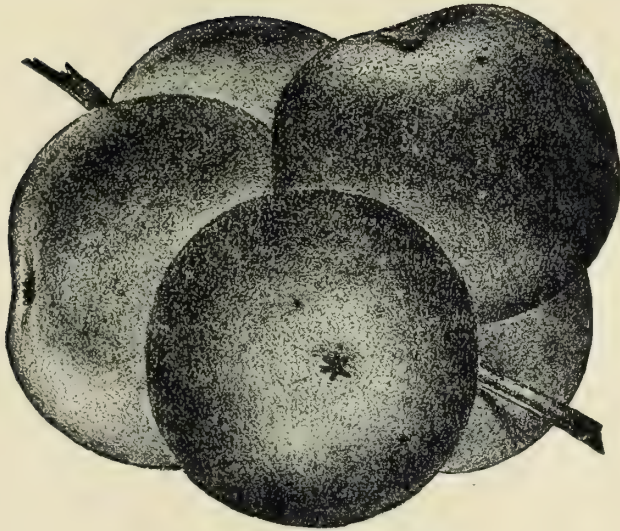
NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Smokehouse.	Medium size ; roundish ; yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson ; flesh yellowish ; firm, juicy, crisp, rich sub-acid ; quality good.	Sept. to Feb.
Sops of Wine.	Medium size ; yellow and red, splashed and shaded with deep red ; flesh white and sometimes stained with red ; mild sub-acid ; early and abundant grower.	Aug. and Sept.
Spitzenburg.	(Æsopus) Medium size ; deep red, with russet dots ; flesh yellow ; firm, crisp and juicy, with delicious flavor ; the quality of the fruit makes it a general favorite.	Dec. to Feb.
Stark.	Esteemed as a long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Large ; roundish ; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, sprinkled with brownish dots ; flesh yellowish ; juicy, mild, sub-acid ; quality good.	Jan. to May.
St. Lawrence.	Large ; round or oblate ; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine ; flesh white ; crisp, juicy, tender ; good quality ; vigorous, productive ; valuable in Canada and the northern states.	Sept. and Oct.
Stump.	Large ; pale yellow, striped and splashed with red ; exceedingly fair and beautiful ; excellent quality ; vigorous, abundant bearer. The fruit, from its uniform size and perfection, handsome appearance and mild, sprightly sub acid flavor, is most attractive and valuable.	Sept. and Oct.
Sutton Beauty.	Originated in Massachusetts. Large ; roundish ; waxen yellow, striped with crimson ; tender, sub-acid, good ; free grower and productive.	Nov. to Feb.
Swaar.	Large ; roundish ; greenish yellow, turning to golden when ripe, with brown dots ; flesh yellowish, fine grained ; tender, flavor aromatic and spicy.	Dec. to March.
Sweet Bough.	Large ; pale yellowish green ; flesh tender, sweet, crisp, with a rich flavor ; desirable as an eating apple.	July to Aug.
Talman Sweet.	Medium size ; pale whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side, generally a line running from stem to calyx ; flesh white ; firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. A popular and profitable market sort ; hardy, productive.	Nov. to April.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Tetofsky.	Medium size ; nearly round ; flesh white ; very juicy and acid, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. This handsome Russian apple has very justly become popular on account of its many excellent qualities, being fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, and produces regularly abundant crops of beautiful fruit, which command the highest price in market. It is alike valuable to the amateur and the extensive fruit grower, succeeds over a large extent of country and is especially desirable in high latitudes where many other fine varieties fail by reason of the extreme cold.	August.
Twenty Ounce.	Very large and showy, slightly uneven ; greenish yellow, splashed and marbled with stripes of purplish red ; flesh coarse grained ; sprightly, brisk, sub-acid	Oct to June.
Wagener.	Medium size ; roundish, oblate ; yellow, mostly shaded with crimson, striped and sprinkled with light dots ; flesh yellowish ; very tender, juicy with brisk vinous flavor ; quality very good ; early bearer ; requires thinning to produce good flavored fruit.	Nov. to Feb.
Walbridge.	Medium size ; handsome striped with red ; quality good ; vigorous grower, productive ; hardy and desirable for planting in northern sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but the most hardy varieties have failed.	Dec. to Feb.
Wealthy.	Medium size ; whitish yellow shaded deep crimson ; flesh white stained with red ; tender, juicy, sub-acid. A beautiful and excellent fruit ; originated in Minnesota. Extremely hardy ; good grower ; abundant bearer. One of the best of the iron-clad varieties.	Dec. to Feb.
Willow Twig.	Medium size ; roundish ; light yellow, shaded red, with russet dots ; flesh yellowish green ; pleasant sub-acid ; quality good.	Nov. to March.
Wine Sap.	Large ; roundish, oblong ; deep red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side ; flesh yellow ; firm, crisp, rich high flavor ; quality very good ; valuable for cider.	Nov. to May.
Wolfe River.	Originated near Wolfe River, Wisconsin ; strong grower ; great bearer, perfectly hardy. Large ; greenish yellow shaded with crimson ; flesh white ; tender, juicy, with a peculiar pleasant acid flavor.	Oct. to Nov.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Yellow Transparent.	A Russian variety imported by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Very hardy ; strong grower ; very productive ; unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow ; good size ; fine quality ; skin clear white at first, turning to a pale yellow when fully ripe. Parties who have fruited it extensively both north and south, say that it ripens earlier than any other variety, being ten days or two weeks ahead of Early Harvest. The best early apple.	August.
✓ York Imperial.	Medium size ; oblate ; whitish shaded with crimson with gray dots ; flesh yellowish ; firm, crisp, juicy, mild, sub-acid, quality very good.	Nov. to Feb.





CRAB APPLES.

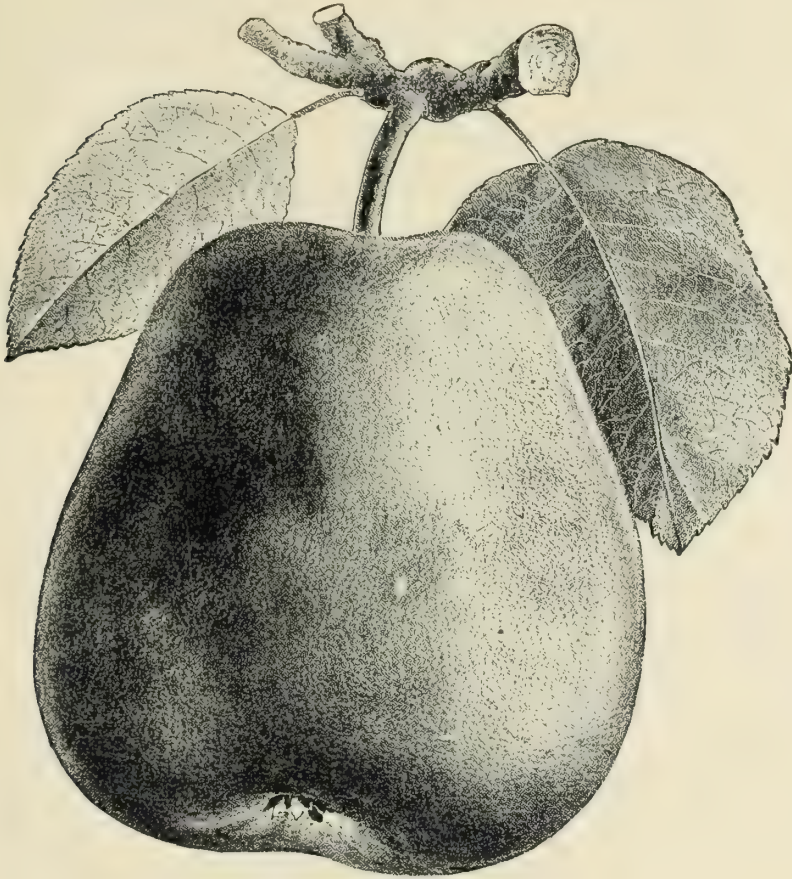
NOT many years ago anything designated as "crab apple" was considered worthless, except as an ornament. The state of excellence attained within a few years in this now universal favorite, is one of the most visible lessons of horticultural improvement. The varieties offered are beautiful in appearance, delicious in flavor, in size almost equal to the apple, and above all their hardiness alone commends them to the grower in northern parts of the country. Nothing in the fruit line meets with as much favor for making jelly and the demand in this channel alone is beyond conception.

Many of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich as table fruits. Their productiveness and hardiness are not the least of their good qualities, and in any corner of the country where the apple fails the crabs will flourish and pay to the lucky grower a profit beyond his expectation.

We claim, and rightly, that everyone, no matter how small his place may be, should have at least one tree to satisfy the needs of his household. They are also valuable for cider, large orchards being planted every year for this purpose.

Three and four year trees are the most suitable for transplanting and are usually 5 to 6 feet high. The varieties offered are carefully selected; of excellent quality; entirely hardy, and very valuable.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Chase's Blush.	Originated in Maine ; larger than Transcendent ; smooth, good flavor. Handsome color, superb for jelly and sauce.	Oct. and Nov.
✓ Excelsior.	Valuable seedling of Minnesota origin. Raised from seed of the Wealthy ; one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our iron-clad varieties. Ripens in early fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenburg ; about the size of Fameuse, and very handsomely colored. Being an early crab apple it fills a most important place.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Hyslop.	Large ; produced in clusters ; roundish, ovate ; dark, rich red, covered with thick, blue bloom ; flesh inclining to yellow ; sub-acid ; good for cider and culinary purposes ; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness.	November.
✓ General Grant.	Large ; round ; yellow, covered with stripes of red, and, when exposed to the sun turning quite dark ; flesh white ; fine grained ; mild sub-acid ; good grower ; hardy, productive.	Oct. and Nov.
✓ Large Red Siberian.	Medium size ; growing in clusters ; yellow with red cheek ; good grower ; bears abundantly.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Large Yellow Siberian.	Similar in size and appearance to the foregoing, but of a fine amber or golden color with a tint of red in the sun.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Martha.	Of Minnesota origin, raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg ; very large ; bright yellow shaded with bright red ; fine flavor, acid, juicy ; great bearer ; very handsome. Valuable for cooking and eating.	Oct. and Nov.
✓ Transcendent.	Medium to large ; roundish, oblong ; golden yellow with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom ; flesh yellow ; crisp and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable ; perfectly hardy ; young and abundant bearer.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Whitney's Seedling.	Large ; skin smooth ; glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine ; flesh firm ; juicy, flavor very pleasant ; great bearer ; very hardy and a vigorous, handsome grower.	August.



PEARS.

IF we had space at our disposal there could be no limit to the eulogy of this noble fruit. Market value, canning and shipping qualities, flavor, productiveness and many other attributes would all come in for a share of praise.

Its cultivation is almost general throughout the United States, many varieties doing well in the extreme northern and north-western sections.

Pear orchards are now extensively planted, canning industries following closely keep the demand brisk and with good prices. The crop is easily harvested, especially with the dwarf varieties, which are taking the lead with cultivators on account of their economy in land.

Every small city lot and garden holds its choice varieties of dwarf pears, entailing no trouble, occupying little space, and yielding large returns in fruit and pleasure.

The varieties offered are the best, well-grown and selected for the needs of the public. We do not ask our customers to experiment with new varieties. We will do that at our own expense and when found worthy, will lose no time in adding them to our already large list.

One peculiarity of the pear should always be kept in mind, that nearly all varieties should be picked from the tree before maturity and ripened in the house. Many sorts which are very dry and only second or third rate if ripened on the tree, become in this way very juicy and acquire the highest and richest flavor. Summer pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before they are ripe. Autumn sorts two weeks before that time. Winter varieties may hang until there is danger from frost. As a general rule gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will separate readily from the limb. Place in a dark, dry room till fully matured. When the trees bear abundantly it is best to thin the fruit well when it is about one-third grown. By this means the remaining specimens will be greatly improved and the tree saved from injury.

Two and three years are the most suitable for transplanting and are usually 5 to 6 feet high.

Dwarf pears must always be planted *sufficiently deep* to cover the junction of the pear and quince two or three inches, the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired.

Under a separate head will be found a list of such varieties as succeed best as dwarfs

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SEASON
Bartlett.	Large; irregular in form; clear yellow with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, buttery and high flavored; strong grower; young and abundant bearer. One of the best summer varieties, succeeding over a large extent of country.	Aug. and Sept.
Belle Lucrative.	Large; yellowish green, melting delicious; upright grower; productive; bears while young; good quality.	Sept. and Oct.
Beurre Bosc.	Large; very distinct, with long neck; high flavored and delicious; moderate grower, and rather irregular. It does not succeed as a dwarf.	Sept. and Oct.
Beurre Clairgeau.	Strong, shapely grower; should only be grown as a standard. Very large: light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet; flesh yellowish; juicy, fine flavor; early and abundant bearer; handsome and productive.	Oct to Jan.
Beurre d'Anjou.	Large; light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting, excellent flavor; fine grower, good keeper; quality excellent; bears well.	Oct. to Nov
Bloodgood.	Medium size; yellow, touched with russet; melting, delicious; fair grower, moderately productive.	August

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Brandywine.	Medium size ; dull, greenish yellow with a little russet ; high flavored, good quality, melting, sugary, vinous. Vigorous, upright grower uniformly productive.	Aug. and Sept.
Buffum.	Medium size ; oblong ; buttery, sweet, fine flavored ; vigorous, upright grower, very productive.	September.
Clapp's Favorite.	Large ; pale lemon yellow ; flesh fine grained ; juicy, melting, rich, buttery ; earlier than Bartlett ; good grower, productive.	Aug. and Sept.
Dearborn's Seedling.	Small ; pale yellow ; melting and delicious ; upright rapid grower ; bears young and abundantly.	August.
Doyenne d'Ete.	Small ; yellow with a blush on sunny side ; melting, sweet, pleasant flavor ; strong grower ; very productive.	August.
Duchess d'Angouleme.	Very large ; with rough, uneven surface ; greenish yellow with patches of russet and dull red cheek ; vigorous grower ; good bearer. It attains its greatest perfection as a dwarf.	Oct. and Nov
Duchess de Bordeaux.	Large ; greenish yellow, with russet ; flesh buttery, juicy, sweet ; agreeable flavor ; very productive.	Nov. to Jan
Eastern Belle.	Originated in Maine ; medium size ; yellow, shaded with light red and russet ; juicy, half melting, sweet, rich, with a peculiar musky perfume ; excellent quality ; very hardy, abundant and regular bearer.	September.
Fitzwater.	Originated near Seneca Lake, N. Y. ; medium size ; golden yellow, slightly flushed on one cheek ; flesh juicy and melting ; good flavor, hardy and productive.	Nov. to Jan.
Flemish Beauty.	Large ; greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet ; rich, juicy, melting and musky flavor ; strong grower great bearer ; very hardy and desirable.	Sept. and Oct.
Goodale.	Large ; flesh white, juicy, melting ; excellent flavor and quality ; hardy, productive.	October.
Howell.	Large ; light waxen yellow ; sweet, melting ; excellent quality ; juicy, vinous ; strong, hardy grower and good bearer.	Sept. and Oct.
Idaho.	Originated in Idaho ; large ; roundish ; bright golden yellow, with red cheek, covered with dark dots ; quality excellent ; very vigorous, perfectly hardy ; good keeper, productive.	Sept. and Oct.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Indian Queen.	From Maine; very hardy, vigorous, productive. Good market fruit; Large; pale yellow with red; juicy and sweet. Adapted to northern sections.	September.
Kieffer's Hybrid.	Very large; roundish, oval; deep yellow with russet dots; flesh whitish; juicy, melting, sweet; quality very good; remarkably vigorous grower; early and prolific bearer; it is claimed to be absolutely blight proof.	Oct. to Nov.
Lawrence.	Above medium size; yellow; flesh tender, melting, juicy, sweet and aromatic; excellent quality.	December.
Lawson (Comet).	Large; golden yellow, with crimson cheek; good quality; heavy bearer, very early.	August.
Le Conte.	Large; bell shaped; rich creamy yellow; smooth, handsome, vigorous.	August.
Louise Bonne de Jersey.	Large; pale green in the shade, overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy, melting, rich, excellent flavor; profitable market variety, succeeding best as a dwarf.	Sept. and Oct.
Madelaine.	Medium size; flesh white; juicy, melting, sweet, delicious flavor; fine grower; very productive.	July.
Mount Vernon.	Medium size; light russet, red in the sun; flesh inclining to yellow; juicy, aromatic; good grower, early and abundant bearer.	Nov. and Dec.
Onondaga.	Very large; melting, sprightly, vinous; vigorous, hardy productive.	Sept. to Nov.
Osband's Summer.	Medium size; juicy, melting, rich, sugary flavor, often slightly perfumed; moderately vigorous; very productive.	August.
Peerless.	Cross between Bartlett and Seckel, combining the richness and high flavor peculiar to these well-known varieties. Hardy, vigorous, productive; good sized; well colored, handsome; one of the finest.	Sept and Oct.
President.	Very large; handsome; greenish yellow, with red in the sun. Flesh juicy, agreeable, vinous flavor.	November.
President Drouard.	Vigorous grower; large, handsome; melting, juicy, with a delicious perfume.	March to May.
Seckel.	Small; yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish; buttery, very juicy, melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the richest and finest variety known; extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer.	Sept. and Oct.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON
✓ Sheldon.	Large ; roundish ; greenish yellow mostly covered with thin, light russet ; very juicy, melting, sweet, vinous ; fine grower, good bearer ; does not succeed as a dwarf ; good quality.	Oct. and Nov.
✓ Souvenir du Congress.	Very large and showy ; skin smooth ; bright yellow flushed with brilliant red ; flesh firm ; very juicy ; should only be grown as a standard. Upright grower, vigorous, productive.	Aug. and Sept.
✓ Tyson.	Medium size ; deep yellow, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek ; melting, juicy, fine flavored ; vigorous and rapid grower.	Aug and Sept.
✓ Vermont Beauty.	A beautiful new seedling Pear from Grand Isle, Lake Champlain ; fruit of medium size ; roundish ; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine, flesh melting, sprightly, very good ; tree healthy, hardy and very productive.	October.
✓ Vicar of Winkfield.	Large ; long ; fine, rich yellow when fully ripe ; vigorous, productive ; flesh greenish white, juicy, good flavor.	Nov. to Jan.
✓ Wilder.	One of the earliest, medium size, bell shaped ; pale yellow, with deep shading of brownish carmine, flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, subacid. quality good ; good keeper and shipper.	August.
✓ Winter Nelis.	Medium size ; greenish yellow spotted with russet, melting, buttery, rich, sprightly flavor.	Dec. and Jan.

DWARF PEARS.

THE Pear, when budded upon the root of the Quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. To such persons as have less space in their gardens or grounds than is required by large growing trees, in which they desire to have specimens of this fine fruit, the dwarf varieties offer special inducements and opportunities for success.

In all sections adapted to Pear growing, the Dwarf tree will produce fruit of good size and quality with no more than ordinary care.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit

in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The selection of varieties in the Dwarf sorts is of more importance than is generally supposed, as it is a well-established fact that certain kinds do not thrive well on the Quince root. When dissatisfaction and failure occur, they frequently arise from an unwise selection of varieties, and the nurseryman is blamed when often, at the outset, the purchaser insisted upon the choice of a variety that could not be recommended as reliable.

When planted for orchard purposes, and varieties carefully selected, they yield large returns and prove a most profitable investment.

Two and three year trees are most suitable for transplanting, and are usually three to four feet in height.

We are able to furnish other sorts, but submit the following list of those best suited to be grown as Dwarfs, in full confidence that selections made from this list, in accordance with our recommendation, may be grown successfully on the Quince stock, and give entire satisfaction.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Bartlett.	Large; irregular in form; clear yellow with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, buttery and high flavored; strong grower; young and abundant bearer. One of the best summer varieties, succeeding over a large extent of country.	Aug. and Sept.
Belle Lucrative.	Large; yellowish green, melting delicious; upright grower; productive; bears while young; good quality.	Sept. and Oct.
Beurre d'Anjou.	Large; light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting, excellent flavor; fine grower, good keeper; quality excellent; bears well.	Oct. to Jan.
Buffum.	Medium size; oblong; buttery, sweet, fine flavored; vigorous, upright grower, very productive.	September.
Clapp's Favorite.	Large; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained; juicy, melting, rich, buttery; earlier than Bartlett; good grower, productive.	Aug. and Sept.
Duchess d'Angouleme.	Very large; with rough, uneven surface; greenish yellow with patches of russet and dull red cheek; vigorous grower; good bearer. It attains its greatest perfection as a dwarf.	Oct. and Nov.
Howell.	Large; light waxen yellow; sweet, melting; excellent quality; juicy, vinous; strong, hardy grower and good bearer.	Sept. and Oct.
Lawrence.	Above medium size; yellow; flesh tender, melting, juicy, sweet and aromatic; excellent quality.	December.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Louise Bonne de Jersey.	Large ; pale green in the shade, overspread with brownish red in the sun ; very juicy, melting, rich, excellent flavor ; profitable market variety, succeeding best as a dwarf.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Mount Vernon.	Medium size ; light russet, red in the sun ; flesh inclining to yellow ; juicy, aromatic ; good grower, early and abundant bearer.	Nov. and Dec.
✓ Osband's Summer.	Medium size ; juicy, melting, rich, sugary flavor, often slightly perfumed ; moderately vigorous ; very productive.	August.
✓ Seckel.	Small ; yellowish russet, with a red cheek ; flesh whitish ; buttery, very juicy, melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma ; the richest and finest variety known ; extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer.	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Tyson.	Medium size ; deep yellow, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek ; melting, juicy, fine flavored ; vigorous and rapid grower.	Aug. and Sept.
✓ Vicar of Winkfield.	Large ; long ; fine, rich yellow when fully ripe ; vigorous, productive ; flesh greenish white, juicy, good flavor.	Nov. to Jan.





CHERRIES.

BEING the earliest fruit in market the Cherry holds a place in public favor that can never be lost, and also for this reason commands good prices in all the large cities of the country.

We find the farmers planting extensively on their road sides and on their lawns for shade and fruit thus combining usefulness and profit. After the fruit is gone early in the summer the cherry settles down to real value as a shade tree of great beauty, holding its dark green foliage until after the late frosts, and being the last to succumb to winter's blasts.

Cherries are divided into two classes Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops are best suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to injury by bursting the bark, generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful dwarfs. One and two year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Belle de Choisy.	Medium size ; round ; amber color shaded with red ; flesh very tender, sweet, finely flavored ; upright, vigorous	June. Sour.
Black Eagle.	Large ; heart shaped ; skin deep purple, nearly black ; flesh deep purple ; tender, rich, high flavored ; vigorous, hardy moderately productive.	July. Sweet.
Black Heart.	Large ; heart shaped ; skin glossy ; dark purple, becoming deep black when fully ripe ; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet ; hardy strong, large grower.	June. Sweet.
Black Tartarian.	Very large ; heart shaped ; uneven surface ; skin bright black ; flesh purplish ; tender, rich, good ; upright grower, very productive.	June. Sweet.
Coe's Transparent.	Medium size ; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun ; tender, sweet, fine ; vigorous and erect grower.	June. Sweet.
Downer's Late.	Large ; roundish ; light red ; flesh tender, melting, excellent ; very hardy, vigorous, productive.	July. Sweet.
Early Lamaurie.	Large ; dark purple ; juicy, rich, excellent. One of the earliest.	May. Sweet.
Early Purple Guigne.	Medium size ; heart shaped ; dark red or purple ; flesh tender, juicy sweet ; very hardy, productive.	May. Sweet.
Early Richmond. (Kentish).	Medium size ; round ; dark red ; flesh melting, juicy, acid ; tree slender ; great bearer. One of the most popular of acid cherries ; unsurpassed for hardiness and cooking purposes.	June. Sour.
Elton.	Large ; pointed, heart shaped, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red ; flesh firm, juicy, excellent ; vigorous, productive.	June. Sweet.
Empress Eugenie	Large ; rich, dark red flesh juicy, tender, sub-acid ; dwarf grower.	June. Sour.
English Morello.	Large ; dark red, nearly black ; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich ; dwarf and slender.	August. Sour.
Governor Wood.	Large ; roundish, heart shaped ; light yellow, nearly covered with red ; flesh firm, juicy, excellent ; vigorous, productive. One of the finest.	June. Sweet.
Knight's Early Black.	Large ; heart shaped ; black ; flesh purple ; tender, juicy, very sweet and delicious ; moderately vigorous, spreading good bearer.	June. Sweet.
Late Duke.	Large ; obtuse, heart shaped ; rich, dark red ; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid ; vigorous.	July. Sour.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Lieb.	From Northern Illinois ; resembles Early Richmond, but a little later ; large ; dark red ; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid ; abundant bearer, vigorous.	June. Sour.
✓ Louise.	Originated near Rochester ; good size ; free bearer ; excellent quality ; dark red ; hardy productive.	June. Sour.
✓ Louis Phillipe.	Large ; rich, dark red ; flesh red ; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid ; extra hardy, vigorous, very productive.	July. Sour.
✓ May Duke.	Large ; heart shaped ; skin deep red ; flesh tender, melting, rich, finely flavored ; vigorous, hardy, very productive.	June. Sour.
✓ Montmorency Large.	Good size ; fine flavor ; bright, clear, shining red ; very hardy ; immense annual bearer ; valuable in northern sections.	July. Sour.
✓ Napoleon Bigarreau.	Largest size ; pale yellow with a bright red cheek ; flesh very firm, juicy, excellent flavor ; vigorous productive.	July. Sweet.
✓ Olivet.	Large ; shining deep red ; flesh red with rose colored juice ; tender, rich, vinous, mild, sub-acid flavor ; excellent quality, productive.	June and July. Sour.
✓ Ostheim or Russian Cherry.	A hardy cherry, imported from St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Large ; roundish ; flesh liver color ; tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid ; very good.	July. Sour.
✓ Reine Hortense.	Very large ; roundish ; skin bright red ; flesh tender, juicy, nearly sweet, delicious ; vigorous productive.	July. Sour.
✓ Rockport Bigarreau.	Large ; heart shaped ; skin pale amber, light red in the sun ; flesh firm, sweet, excellent ; vigorous, erect, productive.	June. Sweet.
✓ Schmidt's Bigarreau.	Immense size ; rich, deep black ; flesh dark, tender, very juicy and firm, fine flavor ; bears abundantly ; good shipper ; the best late black cherry.	July. Sweet.
✓ Yellow Spanish.	Large ; heart shaped ; pale yellow with a bright red cheek ; flesh firm, juicy, rich, high flavored ; vigorous, spreading, excellent bearer.	July Sweet.
✓ Windsor.	Introduced from Canada. Large ; liver colored ; flesh remarkably firm ; fine quality ; hardy, very prolific, a valuable late variety.	July. Sweet



PLUMS.

NEARLY all countries of the world have contributed to our list of Plums. Those best suited to our climate have been retained. Many of our native varieties have been improved by cultivation, and are holding at this time quite a prominent position in the list.

Perhaps there is no fruit which needs more attention than the plum, and none that will so well repay the planter for time expended.

The attacks of the *CURCULIO* are the greatest source of annoyance, but if the directions given below are followed the trees may be easily freed from this insect enemy, and the cultivator richly rewarded.

One Plum tree, rightly selected, well grown and well taken care of will supply a family for the winter. Can six feet of ground be put to better advantage?

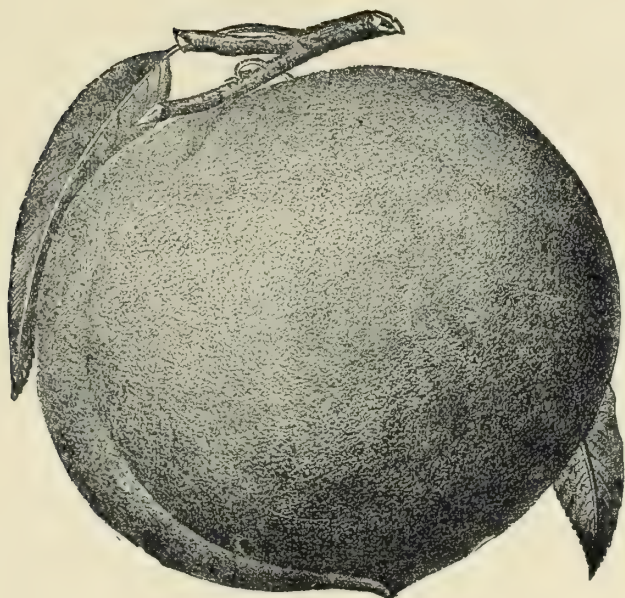
There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the *curculio*, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is important that this should be done early in the morning.

Two and three year trees are the best for transplanting and are usually four to six feet high.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Abundance.	Large ; bright red, with yellow cheek ; flesh light yellow ; very juicy, tender, with delicious sweetness ; early annual profuse bearer.	September.
Beauty of Naples.	Medium size ; greenish yellow, somewhat striped ; very sweet, excellent flavor, thin skinned ; hardy, strong grower ; one of the best table varieties.	August.
✓ Bradshaw.	Large ; reddish purple, with blue bloom. flesh juicy, excellent quality ; vigorous, productive.	August.
✓ Burbank.	Of Japanese origin ; large ; clear cherry red ; good quality ; hardy, productive.	August.
✓ Coe's Golden Drop.	Large ; pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun ; flesh firm, rich, juicy ; strong grower.	September.
✓ Czar.	Large ; purple ; quality rich and good.	August.
✓ Damson.	Improved ; large ; fine quality ; excellent for canning, good for eating ; hardy, productive.	October.
✓ De Soto.	Large ; yellow ; marked with red ; good quality ; early and productive bearer ; hardy.	September
Duane's Purple.	Large ; roundish, oblong ; color inclining to purple ; very handsome, flesh juicy, very good ; strong grower, bears abundantly.	September
✓ Felleberg. (Italian Prune),	Medium size ; dark blue ; juicy, sweet, delicious ; fine for drying.	September.
✓ General Hand.	Very large ; yellow, juicy, sweet, good ; fine grower ; very productive.	September.
✓ German Prune.	Large, long ; oval ; dark purple ; flesh firm, green, sweet, pleasant ; fine flavor ; much esteemed for drying.	September.
✓ Grand Duke.	Very large ; dark red, juicy ; fine quality ; good for market.	September.
✓ Guii.	Very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick blue bloom ; flesh yellowish, sweet, pleasant, sprightly sub-acid ; great and very early bearer ; hardy, rapid grower.	September.
✓ Hawkeye.	Very large ; light mottled red ; superior quality ; firm ; good shipper ; hardy, thrifty annual bearer.	September.
✓ Imperial Gage.	Large, green with yellow when ripe ; flesh juicy, rich, delicious ; strong, vigorous grower ; excellent and productive.	September.
✓ Jefferson.	Large, yellow with red cheek, very rich, luscious, highly flavored ; productive, best quality.	August.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Kelsey's Japan.	Introduced from Japan; a distinct type. Very large, heart-shaped; rich yellow nearly over-spread with bright red, and heavy bloom; superb quality; melting, rich, juicy; bears young, very productive	September.
Lombard.	Medium size, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant; good quality, great bearer. From its hardness, productiveness and uniform success is most extensively popular.	September.
Marianna.	Similar to Wild Goose, but two weeks earlier; hardy, early and abundant.	July.
McLaughlin.	Large, greenish yellow; sugary, luscious, fine flavor; hardy, vigorous, productive.	August.
Marsters.	Originated in Nova Scotia; large, very hardy, wonderfully productive; blue black; quality excellent; flesh fine grained and rich.	September.
Monroe.	Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich, sweet; very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly.	September.
Moore's Arctic.	Originated in Aroostook County, Maine, where it has borne large crops and successfully withstood a climate so cold that the mercury freezes. Medium size, grows in clusters; dark purple; skin thin; fine flavor; great bearer; vigorous; free from diseases.	September.
Niagara.	Extra large; first rate flavor; dark blue; good bearer, not liable to rot; excellent quality.	August.
Pond's Seedling.	Very Large; yellowish, nearly covered with bright red; flesh juicy and sugary; vigorous, abundant bearer.	September
Prince's Yellow Gage.	Large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary, melting, very hardy; productive.	August.
Prunus Simoni.	A distinct species from China. Very large; flattened; of the size and appearance of a Nectarine; brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; erect grower, hardy, a decided novelty.	October.
Quackenboss.	Large; deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, sprightly, flavor good; productive; rapid grower.	September.
Reine Claude.	Large; greenish yellow, with a little red; flesh juicy, melting, sugary, rich, excellent flavor; vigorous; remarkably productive.	September.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Shipper's Pride.	Originated near Lake Ontario. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest winters without injury; very productive; large; nearly round; handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy, sweet; excellent for canning, unusual good shipper.	September.
✓ Shropshire Damson.	Larger than common Damson; much esteemed for preserving; good quality for eating; reliable and abundant bearer.	October.
✓ Smith's Orleans.	Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, brisk vinous flavor; grows well; bears abundantly; very fine.	August.
✓ Stanton.	Medium size; dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; excellent quality; valuable for canning and the table.	September.
✓ Washington.	Large; clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy, excellent; vigorous, very hardy, productive.	August.
✓ Weaver.	Large; red; good flavor; wonderfully productive; very hardy, vigorous and erect.	September.
✓ Wild Goose.	A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium; roundish oblong; reddish yellow; valuable and profitable at the South and South-west; free grower.	August.
✓ Yellow Egg. (Magnum Bonum).	Very large; beautiful yellow; excellent for cooking; vigorous, productive.	August.
✓ Yellow Gage.	Large; yellow; oval; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; vigorous, productive.	August.



PEACHES.

THOSE who are fortunate in being located suitably for the cultivation of Peaches, can, beyond all question, enjoy a most prolific source of revenue at small expense. Nothing will bring as quick returns in the way of fruit, and a crop so easily harvested and disposed of.

With the large assortment of early, medium and late varieties, the product of an orchard can be taken care of at small expense. A few trees in every garden adds to the household pleasure, and will well repay for the small outlay.

Attend regularly every Spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

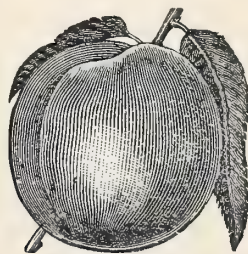
It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

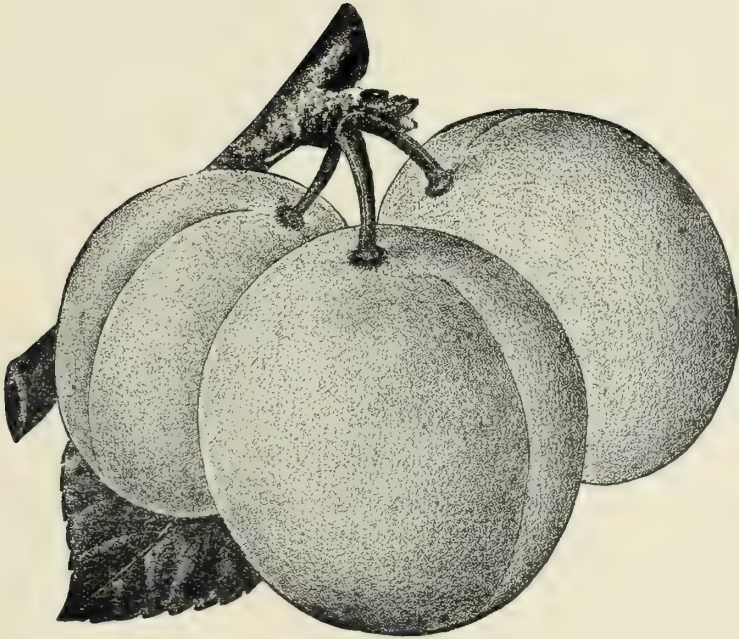
Peaches should be so planted in Spring only; the trees grow late in Autumn, so that the sap is in full circulation until the season is too far advanced for transplanting. We, therefore, advise all our patrons against planting them at any other season, from the danger of their being injured by the cold Winters. We only offer the most distinct and desirable varieties.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
✓ Alexander.	Medium size; greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh whitish, sometimes stained next the skin, half melting, juicy and sweet; stone small and adheres but slightly.	July. Semi-Cling.
✓ Amsden's June.	Medium size; greenish white, nearly covered with light and dark red, sometimes mottled; good quality; hardy, healthy, vigorous.	July. Semi-Cling.
Champion.	Very Large, many specimens measuring ten inches in circumference; creamy white, with red cheek; flavor delicious; sweet, rich and juicy; very hardy, productive.	August. Free.
✓ Conkling.	Large; beautiful golden yellow, marbled with crimson; fine quality, very handsome.	September. Free.
✓ Cooledge Favorite.	Medium size; clear white, mottled with red in the sun; melting, juicy, rich; very productive.	August. Free.
✓ Crawford's Early	Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, luscious; very productive; one of the best early yellow peaches.	September. Free.
✓ Crawford's Late.	Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet; vigorous, productive.	September Free.
✓ Early Beatrice.	Medium size; marbled red cheek; flesh melting, very juicy.	August. Cling.
✓ Early Canada.	Originated at Jordan, Canada. Large; fine quality, handsome appearance; melting, juicy, sweet.	July. Semi-Cling.
✓ Early Louise.	Medium size; bright red; melting, very juicy, excellent; finest quality.	August. Free
✓ Early Rivers.	Large; pale straw yellow, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, rich flavor.	August. Free.
Early York.	Medium size; greenish white, dotted with red, with a deep blush on the sunny side; juicy, tender, rich; very productive.	August. Free.
Elberta.	Very Large; bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy, high flavor; very hardy, productive.	September. Free.
✓ Foster.	Resembling the Early Crawford in general character and appearance.	September, Free.
✓ Garfield.	Deep orange red; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy.	September. Free.
✓ Globe.	Large; globular; rich golden yellow, with blush; flesh yellow, rich, vigorous, prolific.	September. Free.
✓ Hale's Early.	Medium size; white, with deep red cheek; quality good; healthy, vigorous.	August. Free.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Heath.	Very Large; creamy white; flesh white, juicy, rich; too late for the North; succeeds well at the South.	October. Cling.
Hill's Ghili.	Originated in Monroe County, N. Y. Medium size; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh juicy, melting, vinous; hardy, vigorous, productive.	September. Free.
Honest John.	Medium; yellow; flesh yellow; good quality; vigorous, productive.	September. Free.
Lord Palmerston.	Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, melting, very juicy; rich.	September. Free.
Morris White.	Medium size; dull white; flesh white to the stone; juicy, sweet	September. Free.
Mountain Rose.	Large; red; flesh white; juicy, rich and excellent.	August. Free.
Old Mixon Freestone.	Large size; yellowish white, with deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy.	September. Free.
Ostrander's Early	Originated at Rochester; resembles Early Crawford, but fully ten days earlier; very large yellow, handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, rich; excellent quality.	August. Free.
Ostrander's Late.	Originated at Rochester. Large; excellent bearer; flesh fine, juicy; quality good; ripens in November and keeps perfectly until that time; this makes it very valuable, as it comes into season long after nearly all other varieties have gone.	November. Free.
Red Cheek Melocoton.	Large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh juicy; sweet, rich, excellent.	September. Free.
Salway.	Large; roundish; deep yellow, with rich marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sugary.	October. Free.
Schumaker.	One of the earliest Peaches known. Very large; some samples measuring eight or nine inches in circumference; it stands the winters as well as Early Crawford; flesh yellowish white; quality good.	August. Free.
Smock.	Large; light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich.	October. Free.
Steadley.	Large; round; greenish white; flesh white; delicious flavor.	October. Free.
Steven's Rareripe.	Very Large; yellowish white, with deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy; very productive.	September. Free.
Stump the World.	Very large; creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, high flavored; vigorous productive.	September. Free.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Susquehanna.	Very large ; yellow ; melting, rich, fine.	September. Free.
Troth's Early.	Medium sized ; white, nearly covered with red ; a good early bearer.	August. Free.
Yellow Rareripe. (or Yellow Alberge.)	One of the earliest of the yellow fleshed peaches ; medium size ; skin yellow, with a purplish red cheek.	August. Free.
Wager.	Medium size ; yellow, with sometimes a red cheek ; flavor rich, sweeter than Crawford's ; keeps and ships well ; for canning it is superior ; vigorous, healthy.	September Free.
Waterloo.	Medium to large ; pale green, with crimson cheek in the sun ; flesh tender ; sweet, vinous flavor ; ripens very early ; keeps well.	July. Cling.
Wheatland.	Thirty-nine weighed eighteen pounds ; originated in Monroe County, N. Y ; extra large size ; handsome golden color and rich crimson tinting ; ripens between Early and Late Crawford ; larger than either of these favorite sorts, and of most excellent quality ; very firm and bears shipment well.	September. Free.
Willett.	Bright yellow, mostly covered with red ; flesh juicy, rich.	September. Free.
Wonderful.	Very large ; uniform in size and shape ; rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine ; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored, exceedingly firm.	October. Free.





APRICOTS.

WITHIN a few years the cultivation of the Apricot has become largely extended, particularly since the introduction of the Russian varieties. These have been grown and fruited in Iowa, withstanding successfully the severe cold of our North-western states.

We find the Russian Apricot now becoming a favorite in sections where peach culture is impossible. In flavor resembling the peach, in habit the plum. The cultivation of the Russian varieties has become universal. We recommend them with confidence for all localities suitable for iron clad apples.

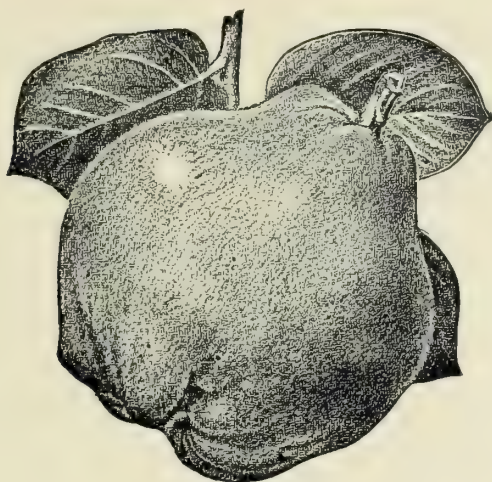
The other varieties are well known and will succeed in climates suitable for the peach.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Breda.	Small round; deep orange color; rich, high flavored; desirable and reliable; hardy vigorous.	July.
Early Golden.	Small; roundish oval; pale orange; flesh yellow, rich, sweet.	July.
Moorpark.	Large; round; deep orange, or pæonish, red in the sun; flesh firm, rich, juicy; vigorous.	August.
Peach.	Large; roundish; skin yellow, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, high flavored; good grower, productive.	August.
Russian Varieties	Introduced into this country by the Russian Menonites, and since their introduction have demonstrated their superiority to the American varieties, especially in hardiness and early bearing. In Russia they are grown successfully as far north as 49 degrees of latitude and in Nebraska have stood uninjured on the high prairie when peaches and American apricots were killed to the ground. A number of varieties have been well tried and found to be excellent, namely: Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, Catherine, J. L. Budd, Nicholas and Schense.	September.

NECTARINES.

THIS is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit, much resembling the Peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to the attacks of the Curculio and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the Plum in perfection. They are budded on the Peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Boston.	Large; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet, pleasant.	August. Free.
Downton.	Large; greenish white, with dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich, high flavored.	August. Free.
Early Violet.	Medium size; yellowish green, with purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich, high flavored.	August. Free.
Red Roman.	Large; roundish; skin greenish yellow with brownish cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich vinous; healthy, productive.	September. Free.



QUINGES.

THE Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefitted by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from two to three feet in height.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Champion.	Very large; fair and handsome; very productive; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked.	October.
Meech's Prolific.	Remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness; good size and form; beautiful color; shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin of bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious, tender; unsurpassed for cooking.	October.
Orange.	Very large; roundish; bright golden yellow; excellent flavor; great bearer; one of the best.	October.
Rea's Mammoth.	Very large; roundish; bright golden yellow; fine flavor; excellent quality; larger than orange; thrifty, healthy, productive.	October.



NATIVE GRAPES.

UNDER the head of Native Grapes we come to a class of fruit so well known and so extensively grown that it is needless to take much space for description.

We hardly know of a spot that cannot grow some of the many varieties we offer, early enough for the shortest summers, beautiful in color, fine in quality and flavor, and easy of cultivation. It seems impossible that anyone should fail to enjoy the benefits derived from a liberal planting of the grape.

Millions of dollars have been expended by the nurserymen and horticulturists of the country in giving the people something of real value, and no industry has attained such large proportions as the cultivation of our Native Grapes. There is still room for extension, each year showing new enterprises in this direction. No yard or garden is right without its grape trellis.

We call attention to directions for cultivation under proper heading.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Agawam.	Bunch large ; berries large, round ; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, with a high peculiar flavor ; vigorous, hardy, productive.	Dark Red.
Amber Queen.	Very hardy healthy, vigorous ; splendid quality ; very rich fine flavor ; very early, ripens ahead of the Moore's early.	Amber.
Brighton.	Superb for family use ; vine vigorous, hardy ; skin tender ; melting ; flavor rich, sugary ; ripens ten days before Delaware.	Deep Red.
Champion.	Large ; hardy, productive ; very early, ripening two weeks before Delaware ; quality fair.	Black.
Concord.	Bunches large ; berries large ; round ; moderately juicy and sweet ; universally healthy, vigorous and productive ; ripens ten days earlier than Isabella ; popular for general planting.	Black.
Delaware.	Bunches small ; compact, often shouldered ; berries small, round ; skin thin ; flesh juicy, sweet, with a vinous flavor ; superior as a table grape ; very productive, hardy ; ripens early in September.	Red.
Duchess.	Bunch medium to large ; shouldered, compact ; berries medium, round ; skin thin ; flesh tender, without pulp ; sprightly, rich and delicious ; ripens with the Delaware.	White.
Eaton.	Bunch very large ; compact, shouldered ; berries very large, many one inch in diameter ; round ; heavy bloom ; adheres firmly to the stem ; skin thin ; pulp tender ; very juicy ; clusters weigh from ten to twenty-five ounces ; very hardy, healthy, productive.	Black.
Empire State.	Ripens early, almost with Concord ; bunch large, shouldered ; berry medium to large ; roundish, oval ; covered with thick white bloom ; good keeper ; vigorous, hardy ; excellent quality.	Yellowish White
Green Mountain.	Medium size ; bunch large and handsome ; quality good ; flavor sweet, pure, luscious ; good keeper ; ripens a little later than the Champion.	White.
Hartford Prolific.	Bunches large, compact ; berries large, round, covered with bloom ; hardy, productive ; ripens early.	Black.
Jefferson.	Very vigorous ; extremely hardy ; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact ; berries large, roundish, oval, with thin lilac bloom ; rich, sugary, vinous ; ripens with Concord.	Light Red.
Lindley.	Bunches and berries medium size ; sweet, high flavored ; ripens soon after Delaware.	Pale Red.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
✓ Martha.	Bunches and berries medium size, with thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet, rich; vigorous, hardy, productive; ripens about with Concord	Greenish White.
✓ Merrimac,	Bunch large, short and broad, compact; berries large, round, with slight bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, high flavored; ripens early; very handsome and valuable.	Black.
✓ Moore's Diamond	A very valuable white grape; a cross between Concord and Iona; vigorous grower; very free from mildew; bunch large, well filled, moderately compact; berry about the size of Concord; flesh melting, juicy, sweet to the center, free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well; ripens ahead of Concord; very productive.	White.
✓ Moore's Early.	Very large and showy, and remarkable for size, beauty, productiveness, earliness and hardiness; matures about twenty days earlier than Concord; very large and handsome with heavy bloom; exceedingly hardy.	Black.
✓ Moyer.	Originated in Canada. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster resembles the Delaware, but ripens earlier, has larger berries, and has been free from rot and mildew; very hardy; flavor sweet, delicious, free from foxiness; skin tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy; excellent shipper.	Light Red.
✓ Niagara.	Originated in Lockport, N. Y.; a cross between Concord and Cassady; remarkably strong grower; very hardy; leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large, uniform, very compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; quality good; very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center; ripens with the Hartford; large bearer; good shipper.	White.
✓ Pocklington.	Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y.; very vigorous, hardy, productive; bunch and berry good size; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens with Concord.	Light Yellow.
✓ Poughkeepsie Red.	Averages larger than Delaware, and of similar appearance; vigorous, early, good quality.	Red.
✓ Ulster Prolific.	Bunch and berry medium size, compact, very productive; healthy, hardy; quality good.	Red.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
✓ Salem.	Bunches large, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, nearly free from hard pulp, sweet, sprightly, fine agreeable flavor; hardy, early, good keeper.	Dark Red.
✓ Vergennes.	A fine variety, of delicious flavor; found by chance in Vergennes, Vt.; very hardy, strong grower; clusters large; berry large, meaty, tender; ripens with Hartford; excellent keeper.	Red.
✓ White Lady.	A seedling of Concord, and two weeks earlier; berries large, close, beautiful appearance; flesh tender, delicate, peculiarly rich and sweet; hardy.	White.
✓ Wilder.	Bunches large, shouldered, compact; flesh tender, sweet, sprightly; quality best; vine vigorous, hardy, productive; ripens with Concord; good keeper.	Black.
✓ Worden.	Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large; ripens a few days earlier than the Concord; flavor excellent.	Black.





RASPBERRIES.

OF all small fruits we suppose the Raspberry will rank first from a commercial standpoint, owing to large yield, and also in satisfying a want of the public early in the season. Again they are so easily grown, making it a pleasure for the benefits received in simply planting a few in our city lots to supply the household table. The Raspberry, both black and red, has become a necessity with the American people, more than half the pleasure being to grow them ourselves. There is no long waiting for fruit of the finest, sure growers and we must have them.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Brandywine.	Large; moderately juicy; sprightly, sub-acid; very firm; strong grower, hardy, very productive; good shipper.	Red.
Caroline.	Large; delicious flavor; melting, luscious; hardy, vigorous, productive.	Salmon.
Clarke.	Large; juicy, rich, high flavored; hardy, productive.	Light Crimson.
Cuthbert or Queen of the Market.	At the head of the list; tall vigorous grower; very productive, hardy, remains in fruit for a long time; berries large (specimens having measured three and one-fourth inches around); conical; very firm excellent quality.	Crimson.
Doolittle.	Medium size; pleasant sub-acid flavor; entirely hardy.	Black.
Golden Queen.	Very large; color rich; vigorous, hardy, productive; splendid quality; "a yellow Cuthbert"	Yellow.
Gregg.	Originated on the Ohio River; very large, frequently measuring 1½ to 2¼ inches around; light bloom; comparatively free from seed; quality good; strong grower; hardy, very productive; good shipper.	Black.
Herstine.	Large; roundish, conical; moderately firm, rich, highly perfumed; strong grower; hardy and very productive.	Light Crimson.
Japanese Wineberry.	Strong grower and handsome, somewhat smaller than the red raspberries; sparkling and attractive; flavor rich, rather acid; excellent for jelly.	Deep Amber.
Johnston's Sweet	Rather smaller than Gregg, of same color; strong grower, healthy, hardy; stands up well in picking and handling; high quality; deliciously sweet.	Black.
Mammoth Cluster.	Large; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy; firm good shipper.	Black.
Marlboro.	One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best carrying red berries; splendid quality; handsome color; great bearer. In regard to its earliness the <i>Rural New Yorker</i> acknowledges the receipt of ripe fruit on the 26th of June.	Red.
Ohio.	Very hardy, vigorous; enormous bearer; flavor superior; good shipper, long keeper; one of the best for evaporating.	Black.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Philadelphia.	Medium size ; round ; mild, sub acid ; moderately firm ; canes strong, stocky ; productive, hardy	Dark Red.
Progress.	Large ; hardy, firm, strong grower, productive ; little later than Souhegan.	Jet Black.
Shaffer's Colossal	Very hardy, productive ; large ; luscious, sprightly flavor.	Black.
Souhegan.	Enormously productive ; large ; without bloom ; firm, hardy ; fully a week to ten days earlier than Doolittle.	Black.
Turner.	Very productive, hardy ; good size ; fine flavor.	Light Red





BLACKBERRIES.

FOLLOWING close after the Raspberry comes the Blackberry, filling the gap between early and late supply, and before the fall crop of Standard fruits.

It is hardly possible to realize the point of perfection to which this berry has been brought, comparing it as now with the old berry of our early days. We remember not long ago purchasing a box of the Erie, for which we paid eighteen cents the box containing just forty-two berries, while that was a good thing for the producer we preferred to grow our own in the future. This experience will be beneficial to those who anticipate growing for profit, as it will suit both professional and amateurs.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
✓ Bangor.	Originated in Maine where it stands the winters perfectly without protection; very productive, yielding regular and abundant crops of fruit; berry large, growing in clusters of ten or twelve; stem short; flavor very rich and good; very early.	Black.
✓ Early Cluster.	A native of New Jersey; ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson; hardy and productive.	Black.
✓ Early Harvest.	One of the earliest; medium size; symmetrical; exceedingly prolific.	Glossy Black.
✓ Erie.	A chance seedling which sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie in Northern Ohio; perfectly hardy; strong healthy grower; free from diseases; productive; very early, ripening before the Wilson; extra good quality; firm; good shipper.	Jet Black.
✓ Kittatinny.	Very large; slightly conical, moderately firm; sweet, rich, excellent; canes strong, very productive, hardy.	Black.
✓ Lucretia Dewberry.	Hardy, healthy, productive; large; quality good; early.	Black.
✓ Snyder.	Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard sour core.	Black.
✓ Taylor.	Hardy; large, highest quality; strong, spreading growth, productive; ripens with the Kittatinny.	Black.
✓ Wachusett.	Medium size; oblong, oval; moderately firm, sweet, good, and less acid than any other blackberry; good keeper; ships well; great bearer, very hardy, nearly free from thorns.	Black.
✓ Wilson's Early.	Very large; oblong, oval; firm, rich, sweet, good; ripens early, matures its fruit rapidly; retains its color well after picking.	Black.
✓ Wilson Junior.	Very large; excellent quality; hardy, productive, very early.	Black.





CURRANTS.

THE value of Currants needs no rehearsing. We seldom see it missing from the well kept garden. Everyone knows its value as a household necessity, nothing makes such jelly, with perhaps the one exception, the crab, and even that must give way to the bright color produced by the currant.

Where half a dozen currant bushes was once the extent of cultivation we see now acres utilized to supply the demand of our cities. No one can afford to leave this well tried fruit out of their list for a complete collection.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
✓ Black Champion.	From England; excellent quality and flavor; good bearer and strong grower.	Black
✓ Black Naples.	Very large; productive; excellent quality.	Black.
✓ Cherry.	Very large; fine grower and bearer; splendid quality, very popular.	Red
✓ Crandall.	A native currant, distinct from European currants, and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive; vigorous; large; easily picked; good shipper, healthy.	Red.
✓ Eay's Prolific.	Berries very large; bunches very large; long, handsome, superb quality; great bearer.	Red.
✓ La Versailles.	Very large; excellent quality, resembling the Cherry currant.	Red.
✓ Lee's Prolific.	Enormous size; wonderfully productive; agreeable sweet flavor; great bearer, hardy vigorous.	Black
✓ North Star.	Large; very hardy, perfectly adapted to the severe climate of the North-west; strong grower, great bearer; bunches long good flavor.	Red.
✓ Victoria.	Large; bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens later than most varieties; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters.	Red.
✓ White Grape.	Very large; mild flavored; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable.	White.



GOOSEBERRIES.

THE one great difficulty in the cultivation of Gooseberries has been their liability to mildew. All the English varieties more or less are subject to this defect, but those of American origin are free from it. A few of the foreign varieties which we offer have proved comparatively free from this disease.

The American varieties, as a rule, are gathered for market while green, finding a ready sale at large prices. Used in this way they are excellent for pies.

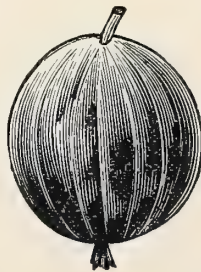
We know of one extensive grower of the Downing variety who harvests his whole crop by simply stripping each limb into a sieve or basket, using a leather glove then running it all through his fanning mill, blowing out the leaves. This is a novel and quick way, making Gooseberry cultivation easy and profitable.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Downing.	Large ; oval ; very vigorous, hardy ; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew ; bears abundantly ; profitable for market and home use.	Greenish White
Golden Prolific.	Large ; handsome attractive quality ; excellent, perfectly hardy ; vigorous, productive ; free from mildew.	Golden Yellow.
Houghton's Seedling.	Medium size ; roundish, oval ; sweet ; very productive, valuable.	Pale Red
Red Jacket.	Very large ; smooth ; hardy ; very prolific ; splendid quality, free from mildew.	Red.
Smith's Improved.	One of the largest ; oval ; sweet, excellent ; vigorous, healthy, hardy.	Light Green.
Triumph.	Very large ; good quality ; annual bearer ; productive ; free from mildew.	Greenish Yellow.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

There are very few of these that succeed here on account of their liability to mildew, and also being more or less uncertain The following varieties are believed to be the most desirable foreign kinds

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Industry.	Large size ; hairy or rough ; pleasant and agreeable flavor ; productive.	Dark Red.
White Smith.	Large , roundish, oblong, smooth ; flavor first-rate.	White
Crown Bob.	A fine sort, of good quality and size.	Red.



ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deep, and incorporated with a heavy coat of manure. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least three to four inches deep. The bed should be covered on the approach of Winter with good stable manure, and forked over lightly in the Spring.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Conover's Colossal.	Much superior in size and quality to any other; remarkably tender and fine flavored.

RHUBARB.

This should be grown in ground prepared as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Myatt's Linnæus	An early tender variety; superior quality.
Victoria.	Excellent quality; fine flavor, tender, delicious.





ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

IT is a deplorable fact that notwithstanding all other progressive tendencies of the American people we are a long way behind other nations in beautifying our homes. There has been many reasons for this want of attention. The first consideration on securing a home has been to look out for the financial features, when investing in nursery stock the ornamental requirements giving way to the more urgent needs in the fruit line. There has been a marked improvement for a few years, the people realizing to beautify is to add in value to the possessions. In many cases we find a desire on the part of our customers to take in hand this important part, completing the work of long years of labor by the finishing touches necessary for a perfect home.

First comes the lawn, well kept, then the roses, ornamental shrubs and trees, the shade trees on the roadside, together with climbing plants making the model residence. A small amount expended with little labor is all required, nature does the rest in her own good time.

We give a list of all the leading varieties under their separate headings, advertising only those sorts that will not fail to give satisfaction.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

UNDER this head we give all varieties suitable for street or lawn planting, listing only those that we know will be hardy and suitable for the average grower. Our stock is not overgrown, but clean smooth young stock, every year added before transplanting, makes the chances of vitality less. It is an erroneous idea that stock in ornamental trees should be large and bulky. Medium sized with good roots will make the handsome trees.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
ALDER (<i>Alnus</i>).	The cut-leaved varieties are among the finest ornamental trees.
Imperial Cut-Leaved (<i>Lacinata Imperialis</i>).	A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut foliage; hardy, vigorous growth, forming an open and handsomely shaped head. 15 to 20 feet high when fully grown. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.
BEECH (<i>Fagus</i>).	The varieties below make very elegant lawn trees, and when they attain age can hardly be surpassed.
Fern Leaved (<i>Heterophylla</i>).	An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut fern-like foliage, and a graceful, wavy aspect. When fully grown, 25 to 35 feet high.
Purple Leaved (<i>Purpurea</i>).	A remarkable variety, with very dark purplish foliage, changing to crimson, and again in the fall to dark purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. Highly ornamental and desirable. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.
BIRCH (<i>Betula</i>).	Graceful and suitable for any lawn. Hardy and thrifty in all soils.
Common White (<i>Alba</i>).	A well known variety, making a vigorous, erect growth, with long, slender branches. Very desirable. 15 to 30 feet when fully grown.
Purple Leaved (<i>Foliis Purpureis</i>)	A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, with rich purple foliage. 20 to 25 feet when fully grown.
CATALPA SPECIOSA.	A rapid growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves, producing clusters of white and purple flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. Twenty five to thirty-five feet high when fully grown.
Teas Japan Hybrid.	Vigorous, upright, rapid grower; large, luxuriant foliage; large, handsome, white flowers with purple dots and a touch of yellow; pleasant, delicate fragrance; hardy.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
CHERRY (Cerasus). Double Flowering (Flore Alba Pleno).	<p>Of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. 15 to 20 feet high when fully grown.</p>
CHESTNUT (Castanea) American Sweet (Americana). Spanish (Vesca).	<p>Unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form; the foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there are none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. Thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When nursery grown, bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.</p> <p>A valuable species; both for ornament or fruit. Makes a handsome lawn tree. The fruit is larger than the common variety.</p>
DOGWOOD (Cornus). White Flowering (Florida). Red Flowering.	<p>A fine American tree, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. Foliage of a grayish green color, very glossy and handsome, turning in the Autumn to a <i>deep red</i>, rendering the tree one of the most beautiful objects at that season. The flowers appear before the leaves in the Spring and are about three inches in diameter; white and very showy. It is one of the most valuable ornamental trees.</p> <p>Flowers bright red, produced in Spring before the leaves appear; very abundant, strong and durable; foliage grayish green, glossy, handsome, turning to deep red in autumn. From 20 to 25 feet high when fully grown.</p>
ELMS (Ulmus). American White (Americana). English (Campestris). Purple Leaved (Purpurea).	<p>Noble trees for street or lawn planting.</p> <p>A native tree of large size, with open spreading head and graceful drooping branches, Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.</p> <p>A native of Europe, forming a tall erect tree, with slender branches and small leaves. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.</p> <p>A very beautiful and distinct variety; leaves of rich purple when young. When fully grown, 15 to 25 feet high.</p>

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Scotch (Montana).	A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth, and large foliage. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.
Huntingdon (Huntingdonii).	One of the most desirable elms for any purpose; of very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower. Bark clean and smooth. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.
—	
HORSE CHEST-NUT (<i>Æsculus</i>).	Very desirable for lawn or street.
Common, or White Flowering (<i>Hippocastanum</i>).	A very beautiful, well-known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers early in Spring. Very desirable on account of its hardy, healthy habit. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet.
Double White Flowering (<i>Alba Flora Plena</i>).	A very fine and rare variety, having double flowers, in larger spikes or panicles than the common sort; one of the best. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet.
Red Flowering (<i>Rubicunda</i>).	A splendid tree, producing showy, red flowers a little later in the season than the white; foliage a deeper green. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet,
—	
JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD (<i>Cercis</i>)	
American (<i>Canadensis</i>).	A very ornamental tree, medium in size, with heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color and glossy surface. Before the foliage appears it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers from which it derives its name, <i>Red Bud</i> . It is a very beautiful and effective tree. It flowers at the same time as the Chinese Magnolias, and when planted with them produces a very beautiful effect. It makes but a small tree.
—	
LABURNUM (<i>Cytisus</i>).	
Common, or Golden Chain.	Bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June; smooth and shiny foliage. Very showy and beautiful, and valuable for every lawn. When fully grown, 15 to 20 feet high.
—	
LARCH (<i>Larix</i>).	
European (<i>Europæa</i>).	A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, of irregular pyramidal form, with small, drooping branches. Very desirable and universally sought in all sections. When fully grown 30 to 40 feet.
—	
LINDEN (<i>Tilia</i>).	Very beautiful and desirable. The flowers yield a delicate perfume.
American, or Basswood (<i>Americana</i>).	A rapid-growing, open head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage. When fully grown, 40 to 60 feet.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
European (Europæa).	A very fine, pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers ; smaller in all its parts than the preceding, and more valuable for street or lawn planting. When fully grown, 30 to 50 feet.
White Leaved (Alba).	A vigorous growing tree, with large, handsome foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath ; smooth above ; very valuable. When fully grown, 20 to 25 feet.
MAGNOLIA.	
Cucumber Tree (Acuminata).	A magnificent tree, growing very rapidly, and often attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage, rapid growth and fine flowers.
Conspicua (Chinese White).	A small tree, quite hardy, producing large, pure white flowers ; very numerous and appearing before the leaves.
Soulangeana (Soulanges).	A variety of the Conspicua, with showy white and purple flowers. Cup shaped and three to five inches in diameter ; foliage large and glossy ; one of the finest and hardiest.
Speciosa.	Flowers a little smaller than Soulanges ; bloom a week later and remain longer on the tree than any other variety ; hardy and valuable.
MAPLE (Acer).	
Ash-Leaved (Negundo Fraxinifolium).	A rapid growing tree, with leaves and branches a light green. Very hardy.
Norway. (Platanoides).	A distinct foreign variety, now very popular here on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower ; very desirable and universally planted. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet.
Purple Leaved Sycamore. (Purpurea).	A strong, rapid grower ; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees. When fully grown, 15 to 20 feet.
Scarlet. (Rubrum).	A very beautiful and distinct variety, with flowers of a fine purplish red, appearing very early in the Spring, changing to a brilliant scarlet in the Autumn. Very desirable for lawn or street planting. When fully grown, 30 to 40 feet.
Silver Leaved (Dasycarpum).	A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size ; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Sugar, or Rock. (Saccharinum).	A well-known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.
Weir's Cut Leaved (Weirii Laciniatum).	A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.
MOUNTAIN ASH (Pyrus Sorbus).	Very ornamental, especially when covered with their bright scarlet berries.
American (Americana).	A favorite, erect growing tree, of medium size, producing white flowers early in Spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the Winter months.
European (Aucuparia).	Similar in appearance to the above, with finer foliage and smaller, deeper colored berries; much more desirable than the American, and everywhere very popular. When fully grown, 20 to 35 feet.
Oak Leaved (Quercifolia).	A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns and in door yards. When fully grown, 20 to 25 feet.
MULBERRY Downing's Everbearing.	Very large, sweet, rich and delicious.
Russian.	Introduced from Russia; very hardy, strong, rapid grower; valuable for timber; foliage abundant; handsome, attractive. Valuable for silk worms.
Weeping.	Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground; beautiful foliage; vigorous, healthy, hardy; very graceful.
OAK (Quercus).	
American White Oak (Alba).	One of the finest American trees, of large size, and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. Makes an immense tree.
Scarlet Oak. (Coccinea).	A native tree, of rapid growth, pyramidal outline and especially remarkable in Autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.
PEACH (Persica).	The double flowering varieties are very striking and handsome when in bloom, as every branch is a mass of beautiful, highly colored flowers.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Double Rose Flowering (Rosea fl. pl.)	A small sized tree with beautiful delicate rose-colored flowers. Blooms in May. When fully grown, 8 to 10 feet.
White Flowering Double (Alba fl. pl.)	Similar to the preceding, with white flowers. Blooms in May. When fully grown, 8 to 10 feet.
POPLAR. (Populus).	
Carolina.	Desirable where rapid growth is wanted.
Lombardy (Fastigiata).	Pyramidal in form, and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color.
Silver Leaved (Alba).	Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. When fully grown 50 to 75 feet,
SALISBUREA, or MAIDEN HAIR TREE (Adiantifolia).	A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath. When fully grown, 40 feet.
TULIP TREE (Liriodendron Tulipifera).	A rare, beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage, distinct and fine. Especially desirable for planting on lawns or in door yards. A rapid grower.
THORN (Cratægus)	One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin, and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Very desirable for planting on lawns, or where trees are desired that will make a rapid growth. When fully grown, 50 feet.
Double Crimson (fl. pun. pleno).	Dense, low growing trees, and very ornamental when in bloom. Hardy and adapted to all soils.
Paul's New Double (Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii)	Producing fine double crimson flowers.
Double White (Alba Pleno).	A new variety and desirable, producing bright crimson and very double flowers. One of the best.
WALNUT (Juglans).	Flowers small; clear white and desirable.
Black Walnut (Nigra).	Suitable for large grounds, as they grow to a large size. The nuts are valuable.
English Walnut (Regia).	A native species of large size and majestic form, foliage, beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round.
	A native of Persia, and a handsome tree. Nut oval and very fine.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
WILLOW (<i>Salix</i>). Rosemary Leaved (<i>Rosmarini-folia</i>).	Branches feathery, with small, silvery foliage ; makes a striking, pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. This, and the Kilmarnock and New American weeping, should always find a place in every yard and garden, and will produce a pleasing effect. When fully grown, 10 feet.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

MUCH attention is now given to this interesting class of trees, and we therefore place them separately for the greater convenience of our friends. For benefit of those unacquainted with their habits, we would say that they should be divided into two separate classes, namely : Those which are grafted where the top or head commences to form, as in the case of the Kilmarnock Willow ; and those having long slender branches which droop naturally, like the Cut-leaved Birch ; the first assume that conspicuous umbrella-like form so well known, and so excellently adapted for planting in cemeteries, small yards and gardens. The latter have tall-growing trunks, with long slender branches, and are really handsome. They are well adapted for larger places, where they can have sufficient room. In such situations the elegance and grace of their branches in motion or at rest, are so grateful to the eye, that among ornamental shrubbery, they have few if any superiors.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
ASH. (<i>Fraxinus</i>) European Weeping. (Excelsior Pendula)	One of the finest lawn or arbor trees, covers a great space and grows rapidly ; well adapted for covering arbors.
BEECH (<i>Fagus</i>). Weeping (Pendula)	A variety of the European Beech, having a graceful drooping habit and rich luxuriant foliage. When fully grown, 30 feet.
BIRCH (<i>Betula</i>). Cut Leaved Weeping (<i>Laciniata</i> Pendula).	One of the most desirable and beautiful trees for planting in door-yards or on lawns, having white or silvery bark, and branches of a graceful drooping habit, with leaves deeply cut and very fine. It makes a rapid growth and is perfectly hardy, as is shown by the fact that we have lately seen perfect full grown specimens in Minnesota, where the mercury drops to 40° below zero.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
CHERRY (Cerasus)	
Dwarf Weeping (Pendula).	This makes a curious and beautiful round-headed drooping tree having long slender branches and producing double white flowers.
ELM (Ulmus).	
Camperdown (Camperdown Pendula).	One of the most graceful of all weeping trees, having large, luxuriant and deep green foliage, well adapted for planting on lawns and covering arbors. Very desirable. A rapid grower.
LINDEN (Tilia).	
White Leaved Weeping (Alba Pendula).	A very beautiful tree having large foliage, silvery-white underneath, and slender, drooping branches.
MOUNTAIN ASH (Pyrus Sorbus).	
Weeping (Acuparir Pendula).	The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant character, turning and twisting in all directions and producing a very pleasing effect. Covered during the Autumn with bright red berries.
WILLOW (Salix).	
New American Weeping (American Pendula).	An American dwarf variety, which, when grafted on a standard stem, five or six feet high, makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees, having long slender shoots and delicate leaves of great beauty and very graceful.
Kilmarnock Weeping (Caprea Pendula)	A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground, and is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth.
Weeping (Babylonica).	Our common well-known weeping variety; forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree; requires plenty of room, and where space can be spared is quite desirable.



THESE are the most important beautifiers on the list, being nearly all flowering-shrubs, and a careful selection will give the most gorgeous display during summer and fall. They occupy little space and need no attention other than to prune to desired size and form. Our stock is the best and we offer only those we know are really suitable for general culture.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon).	These are fine, hardy, free growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.
Double Blue.	These varieties are distinguished by the color of the blossoms, each being the same in habit and foliage.
Double White.	
Double Purple.	
Double Red.	
Variegated Leaved (Flora plena fol. var).	A conspicuous variety with leaves distinctly marked with light yellow, and having double purple flowers, showy and desirable.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
ALMOND (Amygdalus).	
Dwarf Double Flowering (Pumila).	A beautiful shrub, with small double rose-colored flowers.
Dwarf Double White Flowering (Pumilia Alba).	Similar to the above, having pale white flowers.
AZALEA MOLLIS.	A splendid half-hardy species from Japan ; flowers large, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of banner colors.
AZALEA PONTICA.	A native of Asia Minor, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with small hairy leaves, and yellow, orange and red flowers ; blooms during May and June, and possesses a delightful fragrance.
BERBERRY (Berberis).	
Purple Leaved (Purpurea).	A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.
CALYCANTHUS or Sweet Scented Shrub.	Very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of its wood ; foliage rich ; flowers rare chocolate color ; agreeable odor ; blossoms in June and at intervals through the summer ; very desirable. When full grown, 6 to 8 feet.
CLEThERA ALNIFOLIA.	Very hardy ; blooms every season without fail ; cold never harms it ; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. A bed of Cletheras will perfume the air for a long distance around. A single sprig will fill a room with its delightful fragrance. A neat, upright growing shrub, and is not only valued for its beauty and sweetness, but is now in demand for the honey bee to feed upon. The honey is almost white, thick, and fine flavor ; is very easy of cultivation ; never fails to bloom after a hard winter, and is worthy of a front place in every garden.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
DAY LILLY (Funkia).	Handsome, showy, beautiful, broad, ovate leaves, with large lily-like, pure white, fragrant flowers in large clusters.
DEUTZIA.	The Deutzias are from Japan, and are very hardy and fine growers. Their profusion of flowers and luxuriant foliage make them very beautiful and desirable.
Rough Leaved (Scabra).	One of the finest of this interesting class of shrubs, producing white flowers in June.
Slender Branched (Gracilis).	A dwarf variety, covered with a profusion of white flowers in June. Well adapted to planting in cemetery lots or small door yards. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in low temperature during the Winter.
Crenate Leaved (Crenata fl. pl.)	Similar in growth to the old "rough-leaved," flowers very double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation, and should be planted in every yard. We know of nothing among ornamental shrubs that will give more satisfaction than this charming Deutzia.
Pride of Rochester.	A variety raised from Deutzia Crenata and producing large, double white flowers, the back of petals being tinged with rose; flowers large; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer.
ELDER GOLDEN (Sambucus Aurea).	From Holland. When the leaves first appear they are bright green, but if planted where they will have plenty of sun they soon change to a golden green. The blossom, which resembles the common elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, so that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.
EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA	Vigorous, finely shaped, with light colored foliage and wood and a great profusion, in May of the most lovely pure white flowers; hardy.
FRINGE (Rhus).	Very popular among the large growing shrubs; hardy and adapted to almost any soil.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Purple Fringe (Cotinus).	A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in Mid-summer. Grows 12 to 15 feet high and should be allowed plenty of room to spread. Indispensable from its striking appearance. Also known as the Smoke Tree.
White Fringe. (Chionantus Virginica).	One of the finest trees, or shrubs, with large green leaves, and racemes of delicate, fringe-like greenish white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. This, and the Purple Fringe should be found on every lawn. Well worthy of the choicest place in the garden. When fully grown, 10 to 20 feet.
GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)	
Fortuneii	Growth upright ; foliage deep green ; flowers bright yellow.
Viridissima	A free, hardy shrub ; a native of Japan, with deep yellow flowers early in Spring.
HONEY SUCKLE UPRIGHT (Lonicera)	They are quite handsome and attain a size of 4 to 6 feet.
Red Tartarian. (Tartarica Rubra).	Beautiful flowering shrub, blossoming early in Spring. Bright pink flowers.
White Tartarian (Tartarica Alba).	Similar to the above in growth, producing white flowers very abundantly
HYDRANGEA Paniculata Grandiflora.	A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 16 feet high ; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August, continuing several weeks. Valuable for planting either singly or in beds. Pronounced "decidedly the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction."
Otaksa.	Foliage a beautiful deep green Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in Winter, and in Summer have a shady situation.
LILAC. (Syringa)	Well known and beautiful hardy shrubs, very ornamental in the spring.
Common Purple (Vulgaris).	

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Common White (<i>Vulgaris Alba</i>).	
Charles X.	A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves ; trusses large reddish purple.
Josikea.	A fine distinct sort, of tree like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after other Lilacs have done flowering, fine habit and foliage.
Persian (<i>Persica</i>)	Native of Persia ; from four to six feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers.
PAEONIA (Herbaceous).	Vigorous, healthy, hardy ; foliage rich, glossy, beautiful, deep green ; flowers large, handsome, regularly formed, cup-shaped, resembling large roses. May be planted singly or in beds. We furnish various colors, pink, crimson, red, purple and white.
PLUM.	Profuse bloomers, and very hardy and desirable.
Prunus Pesar- sardi, or Purple Leaved Plum.	Imported from Persia ; foliage a dark beautiful purple, clear and distinct and growing darker as the season advances ; flowers white and small. The leaves remain until late in the Fall ; a decided contrast to other shrubs and of great beauty and value for any lawn.
Double Flower- ing (<i>Prunus Tri- loba</i>).	Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, closely set along the slender branches and appearing early in Spring. A very desirable addition to hardy shrubs, and very popular.
QUINCE, JAPAN (<i>Cydonia Japonica</i>)	There are several flowering varieties differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the Spring in great profusion. Foliage bright green and glossy all through the Summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.
SPIREA.	Hardy and easily grown ; of low growth, requiring but little room
Callosa, or For- tunei.	Very fine and distinct, having bright, rose-colored flowers, in flat clusters, blossoming throughout the summer.
Callosa Alba.	A dwarf variety of the above, having pure white flowers in the greatest profusion. Very desirable on account of its dwarf habit and free flowering.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Double Flowering Plum Leaved (Prunifolia).	Very desirable, having double daisy-like flowers of pure white in the greatest profusion. Very hardy and in every way desirable, as it keeps in flower a long time.
Douglass (Douglassi).	Very handsome, having spikes of rose-colored flowers in July and August.
Golden (Aurea)	One of the most effective shrubs for a lawn; foliage green, bordered with a rich golden yellow, very distinct and beautiful, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with a double white flower.
Lance-Leaved (Reevesii)	A charming shrub, with narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant
Van Houtte.	One of the best Spireas; a beautiful ornament for the lawn in any season, but when in bloom a complete fountain of white flowers; perfectly hardy; early bloomer.
SNOWBALL (Viburnum).	
Common Snowball (Sterilis).	The well-known sort, and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection.
Japan Snowball (Plicatum).	A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. Very valuable.
STRAWBERRY, or SPINDLE TREE (Euonymous).	
American (Americanus).	This is a very beautiful, small tree or shrub, when covered with its red berries through the Winter.
White Fruited (Fructu Alba).	Similar to the American having white fruit. When planted with the American it forms a pleasing contrast.
SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus).	
Syringa Japonica (Tree Lilac).	Very hardy and vigorous, blossoms profusely and very durable. A species from Japan, different from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a large tree, 20 to 25 feet high. Foliage large, glossy, very dark green; flowers white, in immense clusters, 18 to 20 inches long; perfectly hardy; flowers about a month later than the common sorts; beautiful and striking.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Double Flowering Syringa (Flore Pleno).	A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.
Garland (Colonarius).	A well-known shrub with pure white, sweet scented flowers.
TREE PÆONIES.	
Pæonia Moutan	The parent species. Is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height, in about 10 years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size often measuring 6 to 9 inches across. All are very effective among shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by slight protection in Winter. We can furnish white, red, crimson and pink.
	Besides the above, which are all elegant, low growing shrubs, we can supply several other varieties.
WIEGELA.	
	Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers.
Hortensis Nivea	Flowers pure white, retaining their color, and being clean enough for the choicest bouquets; foliage large; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Very distinct and desirable; 3 to 4 feet.
Rose Colored (Rosea).	A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in May a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have; 4 to 6 feet.
Variegated Leaved.	Very desirable on account of its finely variegated foliage, which is yellowish white and lasts the entire season, and contrasts finely with its rose-colored flowers.
White (Candida)	A valuable variety. While the white varieties heretofore known have been lacking on some important point, this, we think, has every valuable quality. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the Summer and even until Autumn.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

The Climbing Shrubs are useful to adorn and embellish the yard and grounds, and to hide whatever may be unsightly, and when trained over verandas, arbors and trellises they, or so many of them as can be well located, cannot fail to challenge admiration by the beauty of their flowers, and the elegance of their foliage. They are all desirable where space and time can be given to their culture.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
AMPELOPSIS.	
Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy (Quinquefolia).	A native climber of vigorous growth with digitate leaves ; a fine green in Summer, changing to rich crimson in Autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joint by which it fastens to anything it touches, affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees.
Veitchi's (Veitchii).	From Japan. Similar to the preceding, having smaller and more ivy-like leaves. It is of a neat character, has a profusion of glossy green foliage, shaded with purple, changing to brilliant red in Autumn. The leaves overlap, forming a dense sheet of green. It clings tightly to even the smoothest surface, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant. One of the finest climbers. Also known as Japan Ivy. After it becomes once established is perfectly hardy and grows rapidly.
BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER.	
Scarlet (Radicans).	A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet-shaped flowers in August.
CLEMATIS, or VIRGIN'S BOWER.	For training on poles or pillars in the flower garden, they become the most resplendent objects of Summer floral beauty, and monuments of flowers. To insure all this, it is only necessary to remember that it must have good culture, liberal dressings of well rotted manure, and in the summer season, during dry weather, plenty of moisture ; with this simple treatment as trailers or climbers, they will be found to present a surpassing beauty. Very valuable on account of their rapid growth for covering pillars, walls, fences or rocks, also as a bedding plant. The varieties which we offer are hardy and profuse bloomers and the finest on the list.
American White (Virginica).	A native climbing plant growing 20 feet in a season, and covered with fragrant white flowers in large clusters.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Coccinea	A remarkably handsome climbing plant, one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. A herbeaceous perennial, the stem dying to the surface each Winter. The vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June, and continuing until frost ; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown or root each season. The flowers are bell-shaped ; a rich deep coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. One of the most beautiful plants for festooning with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage—if it never flowers it would be a handsome climbing vine.
Crispa.	Is a distinct and most beautiful variety, of remarkably free growth, robust, hardy, very free flowering, continuing from June until frost comes. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, A most beautiful blue tint on the surface and margins of petals. The centre of the petals are an opaque white ; the flowers are of a thick leathery texture, and perfumed with a delicious piquant bergamont flavor ; useful for festooning.
Davidiana.	From Japan ; shrubby, upright grower from 2 to 4 feet high. Fresh, bright foliage ; flowers circle and cluster in great profusion, making several tiers of clusters one above the other, extending from near the ground to the top of the foliage ; flowers long, tubular, bell-shaped, deep lavender ; delicious fragrance.
Duchess of Edinburgh.	One of the best of the double varieties ; remarkable for the depth of the flower. Flower about 4 inches in diameter, with 10 rows of sepals ; vigorous grower. June and July.
Henry.	Of robust habit and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from 6 to 8 spreading sepals. One of the finest white varieties. June to October.
Jackmanii.	This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet purple flowers, 6 inches across, richly veined, and shaded with reddish purple ; rapid grower, early and abundant bloomer ; perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture ; equally fine, either as a climbing or trailing plant, and well adapted for covering up all unsightly objects. Planted out in a border or flower bed it will produce the finest effect and give a continuous bloom through a long season, year after year.
Lanuginosa Candida.	A strong grower and good bloomer, having single flowers, $6\frac{1}{2}$, or more, inches in diameter ; grayish white turning to pure white. One of the best. June to October

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Lawsoniana.	Is one of the finest of all, and should find a place in every collection. Vigorous grower; remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers very large, often 9 inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening rosy purple, they gradually change to a mauve purple. Unfortunately art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. June to October.
Paniculata.	Of robust habit; climbing; pure white, deliciously fragrant; flowering foliage. Flowers are followed by bronze seed pods in September.
Rubella.	One of the finest hybrids, and deserves a place in every collection. Having the same abundant continuous flowering habit as <i>Jackmannii</i> , it forms a fine companion to that splendid variety. The flowers are about 7 inches in diameter, very commonly 6 sepaled; color a deep velvety claret, the rich reddish flush giving it a very distinct appearance from that of <i>Jackmannii</i> . June to October.
Ramona.	This magnificent Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. It originated at Newark, N. Y.; a strong, rampant grower, fully three times as strong as the <i>Jackmannii</i> , often growing ten or twelve feet the first season. It is a perpetual bloomer giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color it is a very deep sky blue, distinct from any other kind, and very attractive. In size of flower it surpasses anything we have ever seen, many flowers being six and seven inches in diameter, and eighteen to twenty inches in circumference. It is certainly the finest Clematis in the list, and every lover of this beautiful climber should have it.
Van Houtte.	One of the best of the white varieties; flowers of large size; pure white; great bloomer; one of the handsomest climbing or trailing vines; valuable for borders.
HONEYSUCKLE (<i>Lonicera</i>).	This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.
Common Woodbine (<i>Periclymenum</i>).	Very strong grower, with showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.
Chinese Twinning (<i>Japonica</i>).	A well known vine, which holds its leaves nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and very sweet.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Hall's New Japan (Halleana)	An almost evergreen variety with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant; vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to December. Best blooming of all.
Monthly Fragrant (Belgium).	Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented; blooms through the Summer.
Scarlet Trumpet (Sempervirens).	Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped; flowers all Summer. A native climber, appropriate for trellises and rock work. One of the handsomest.
WISTARIA.	
Chinese Purple (Chinensis).	One of the most magnificent hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers early in Spring and Autumn, and growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season, attaining an immense size.
Chinese White (Chinensis Alba)	Differs from the above only in its color of flowers, which in this are pure white; forming a striking contrast, and therefore very desirable.





EVERGREENS are difficult to transplant, and both time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the Fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set after they have started in May; but should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
ARBOR VITAE (Thuja).	A well known variety of great value; it forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for screens, being hardy and more easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any similar purpose.
Pyramidalis.	Of upright, compact habit like the Irish Juniper, very desirable.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Siberian (Siberica).	Well known and deservedly popular on account of its hardiness, being able to endure the changes of our climate, and retains its dark green color; makes an excellent lawn tree, and is of great value for ornamental screens and hedges.
Tom Thumb.	Remarkable for its slow, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.
FIR (Picea).	
American Silver, or Balsam Fir (Balsamea).	A well known and popular tree; very handsome while young, assuming the upright or conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retaining its color throughout the severest winters; grows rapidly, and every way desirable.
JUNIPERS (Juniperus).	
Irish (Hibernica)	A very pretty little tree or shrub, forming a neat, tapering column of deep green foliage; very hardy, and desirable for planting on lawns or in cemetery lots, where larger ever-greens are not admissible.
PINE (Pinus).	
Austrian or Black (Austriaca)	From Central Europe, where it grows over 100 feet high; remarkably robust, with long, stiff leaves and deep green foliage; hardy everywhere, and valuable for planting as wind-breaks, screens, etc.
Scotch (Sylvestris).	A rapid growing, hardy variety, with short, light green leaves; valuable for screens and for planting in clumps, etc.
SPRUCE (Abies)	
Hemlock (Canadensis).	An elegant tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy and quite distinct; of undoubted worth and beauty. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.
Norway (Excelsa).	Of very rapid growth, and gracefully drooping habit when of some size, dense in structure, regular in outline, and perfectly hardy; will bear shearing or cutting well, and hence is well adapted for planting in hedges or screens. Very popular, and deservedly so, and is largely planted.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
ASHBERRY (Mahonia).	A beautiful Holly-like shrub, with golden yellow flowers. They are hardy at Rochester, N. Y., but will require protection further north.
Holly Leaved (Aquifolium).	
BOX (Buxus).	
Dwarf (Suffruticosa).	The well known sort used for hedging.
Tree Box (Abor-scens).	A shrub of the largest size, succeeding well in the shade.
RHODODEN-DRON.	Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they do best in a somewhat shady situation and in a peaty soil free from lime. There are several colors, the most attractive being white, red and purple. We can supply either color. Very ornamental and desirable.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges are valuable as a defence against animals, as wind breaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
HEDGES FOR DEFENCE.	
Honey Locust.	For turning cattle and as a farm hedge, is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy; thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.
Osage Orange.	In the South and Southwest is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without Winter killing, it makes a very efficient hedge.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
HEDGES FOR WIND BREAKS.	
Norway Spruce	Is the best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth, when properly sheared or pruned, large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other Evergreen.
American Arbor Vitæ.	Comes next. Belts of Pines are also useful as a protection.
ORNAMENTAL HEDGES, OR SCREENS.	
	American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Hemlock, and especially Japan Quince and Purple Berberry, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges.
California Privet.	Remarkable for the beauty of its foliage and regular symmetrical growth; leaves are dark green and glossy; a very rapid grower; vigorous, valuable for hedging; nearly evergreen; unusually hardy.





ROSES.

NOTHING that we can say will add to the popularity of the Rose, the most prized of all flowers. Those whose taste tends toward the beauties of nature cannot help classing the Rose at the head of ornamentals. Nearly all make an effort to have an abundance of them in season, yet many fail simply because they plant inferior hot-house grown bushes, which are sold so cheap throughout the country that thousands buy them. Our Roses cost more than such stock, yet where they have been given a thorough test they have yielded far more for the money. Our Bushes are ready to set in open air as soon as received, being hardy, vigorous, two-year-old stock. All having bloomed once before sending out. Results largely depend on the care given them when transplanted, if a little extra care is taken it will bring large interest. Different varieties have different habits of growth, the same as other plants. When stock is received this must be taken into consideration. Some are tall and slender, others grow low and bushy, while some make a scraggling and irregular growth.

Below we give an assortment of the best only, having been tested in our grounds for years. The selection is sufficient for those wishing an extensive assortment, and although there are hundreds of varieties, only a professional could distinguish any difference between those we list and other named sorts offered in the many catalogues of nurserymen and seedsmen.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Agrippina (T.)	Dark brilliant crimson ; good shape ; moderately double ; good grower, constant bloomer ; fine in bud, and for bedding out during Summer.	Dark Crimson.
Alfred Colomb (H. P.)	Brilliant carmine crimson ; very large, full, fine, globular form. Extremely fragrant, fine sort.	Carmine Crimson.
American Beauty (H. P.)	Large, globular ; pink, shaded with carmine ; delicious odor.	Pink.
Anne de Diesbach (H. P.)	Carmine, a beautiful shade ; very hardy, large and double ; very fragrant. A fine garden sort.	Carmine.
Baltimore Belle (Climbing).	White, with blush center, full and double ; one of the most rapid in growth, with hardy and most luxuriant foliage, and immense clusters of flowers.	White.
Baron de Bonstettin (H. P.)	Rich, velvety maroon ; splendid sort.	Maroon.
Baronne de Maynard (H. P.)	Clear white ; edges of petals tinged with rose, double and free bloomer ; medium-sized flower.	White.
Baronne Prevost (H. P.)	Brilliant rose, large, full ; vigorous grower, free bloomer.	Rose.
Blanch Moreau (Moss).	Pure white, full, perfect form ; buds and flowers produced in clusters ; furnished with a deep green moss.	White.
Blanch Robert (Moss).	One of the very best ; flowers pure white, large, full ; buds very beautiful.	White.
Bon Silene (T.)	One of the best ; purplish carmine, very fragrant, large, fine.	Purplish Carmine.
Caroline de Sansal (H. P.)	Pale flesh color, turning to blush ; large size, full ; vigorous grower, very fine.	Blush.
Caprice (H. P.)	Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine ; vigorous and free bloomer.	Pink and White.
Charles Lefebvre. (H. P.)	Reddish crimson ; very velvety and rich ; large, full, beautifully formed ; splendid sort.	Crimson.
Charles Margottin (H. P.)	Bright carmine rosy crimson ; flowers large, double, well formed. Quite fragrant ; good grower.	Crimson.
Clemence Raoux (H. P.)	Deep, rosy pink ; flowers large, very double and lasting ; good sturdy grower.	Pink.
Climbing Jules Margottin (C.)	Carmine rose, lightened with pink ; large, full flowers, very pretty in bud ; vigorous, highly commended	Carmine.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Climbing Victor Verdier (C.)	Brilliant rosy carmine, edged with purple. Very large, full, fragrant; vigorous, hardy; a splendid climber.	Carmine.
Common Moss (M.)	Pale rose, large, full flower.	Rose.
Coquette des Alps (H. P.)	White, center slightly shaded with carmine; flowers large, finely formed; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer.	White.
Coquette des Blanchés (H. P.)	White, sometimes tinged with blush; medium size, very full, somewhat flattened, very pretty; growth bushy.	White.
Countess of Murinals (Moss)	Fine, large, pure white, beautifully mossed; perfectly hardy; free grower.	White.
Crested Moss (M.)	Clear rose; buds beautifully crested; singular and distinct.	Rose.
Duchess of Albany, or Red France (H. P.)	Very similar to La France but larger, better shaped and much deeper and brighter color; very double and full; healthy, free flowering; very fragrant.	Pink.
Duke of Edinburgh (H. P.)	Dark, velvety maroon; medium size; full, regular form; very handsome, fragrant.	Maroon.
Etoile de Lyon (T.)	Deep yellow, and one of the finest.	Yellow.
Ferdinand de Lesseps (H. P.)	Purplish crimson; fine form, large, fragrant.	Crimson.
Francois Michelin (H. P.)	Deep carmine rose; very large, full, fragrant; fine bloomer.	Carmine.
Gem of Prairie (Climbing).	Rosy crimson or rich carmine; blooms in clusters, fragrant; strong, vigorous grower.	Crimson.
General Jacqueminot (H. P.)	Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer; fragrant, hardy; strong grower, very prolific.	Scarlet.
General Washington (H. P.)	Brilliant rosy carmine, large, double, fine form and effective. Free bloomer.	Carmine.

NAME	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR
Glorie de Dijon (T)	Bronzy yellow, with orange center; very large, double, distinct; free, vigorous grower, almost constant bloomer.	Yellow
Glory of Mosses (Moss).	Pale rose, very large; vigorous; blossoms free.	Rose
Greville, or Seven Sisters (Climbing).	Varying from blush to crimson; flowers in large clusters; valuable.	Blush
Hermosa (T).	Light carmine rose, capped, full, double; free grower, profuse bloomer.	Carmine
John Hopper (H. P.)	Deep rose, with crimson center; large, fine form; profuse bloomer. A splendid rose.	Crimson.
John Keynes (H. P.)	Brilliant red, shaded with velvety crimson; magnificent buds; good grower, quite hardy.	Red.
Jules Margottin (H. P.)	Bright, cherry red; large, full.	Red
La France (H. P.)	Silvery pink; very large, fine form; free bloomer; distinct and beautiful. A superb rose.	Pink.
La Reine (H. P.)	Bright rosy pink; very large, double, sweet.	Pink
Louis Van Houtte (H. P.)	Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.	Carmine.
Mabel Morrison. (H. P.)	White; very full and double, cup-shaped flowers, petals firm and erect. Very valuable.	White
Madam Plantier (H. P.)	Pure white, above medium size; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.	White.
Magna Charta (H. P.)	Bright pink suffused with carmine, very large, full, of good form. Habit erect; magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance.	Pink.
Marechal Neil (T.)	Deep yellow, very large and full, delightfully fragrant; finest of all yellow roses.	Yellow
Marshall P. Wilder (H. P.)	Cherry carmine, large size; good form, very fragrant; perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower. Originated at Rochester. Very valuable.	Carmine

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Maurice Bernardin (H. P.)	A seedling from General Jacqueminot. Bright crimson; large moderately full; good, free flowering sort, coming in clusters. Very prolific in the spring.	Crimson.
Meteor (H. P.)	Rich, dark, velvety crimson; good size; very double; vigorous; free flowering.	Crimson.
Niphotos (T.)	Pale yellowish white, often snowy white. Long, large buds. Very beautiful.	Yellowish White.
Paul Neyron (H.P.)	Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety. Free bloomer.	Rose.
Perle des Jardins (T.)	Beautiful straw color; very large; full, fine form; free flowering.	Straw.
Persian Yellow. (H. P.)	Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, the finest hardy yellow rose.	Yellow
Pierre Notting (H. P.)	Blackish red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full; one of the finest dark roses.	Red.
Pius IX. (H. P.)	Deep rose, tinged with crimson; vigorous grower; profuse bloomer. One of the most desirable.	Rose.
Polyantha.	An interesting class of roses introduced from Japan; foliage and flowers very small; blossoms in panicled clusters; extremely beautiful; ever blooming. Sell by color only, namely: Pink, red, white, yellow.	
Prince Camille de Rohan (H. P.)	Deep velvet crimson; large; moderately full. A splendid rose. One of the darkest.	Crimson.
Princess Adelaide (Moss.)	Pale rose; blooms in clusters, very double and fine.	Rose.
Queen of Prairies (Climbing.)	Bright rose, sometimes striped with white; large and cupped; a strong, hardy grower.	Rose.
Salet (Moss.)	Bright rosy red; a vigorous grower; abundant bloomer; seldom surpassed; pretty in bud.	Red.
Safrano (T.)	Saffron; very free bloomer.	Yellow.
Sydonie (H. P.)	Light rose; large, distinct; buds especially fine; strong grower, producing magnificent foliage and abundance of flowers.	Rose.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	COLOR.
Victor Verdier (H. P.)	Bright rose with carmine center ; good size ; free grower ; very beautiful.	Rose.
William Lobb (Moss.)	Violet red ; fair grower and desirable.	Red.
Tree Roses	These can be furnished in any color, white, red, crimson, scarlet, etc. They are very striking and beautiful on the lawn.	

NOTE—We generally sell our Moss Roses as Perpetual White or Perpetual Red, giving the customer some of the finest varieties of the colors desired.



DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS.

IN presenting these instructions to our patrons we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view to make them as simple as possible; and after delivering first-class stock in good condition and giving all necessary instructions as to the care of it, if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock, because they neglect it.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in *good condition*, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom lose a plant, even when we import them from Europe, and grow them here during the summer for fall delivery, and the stock is out of the ground for many weeks. Our agents report that *very few* of the people pay any attention to transplanting directions. *Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being!*

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

For fruit trees the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in condition to YIELD GOOD CROPS, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barn-yard manure, or where it can be obtained, vegetable mould or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

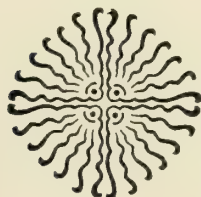
Preparation of the Trees—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

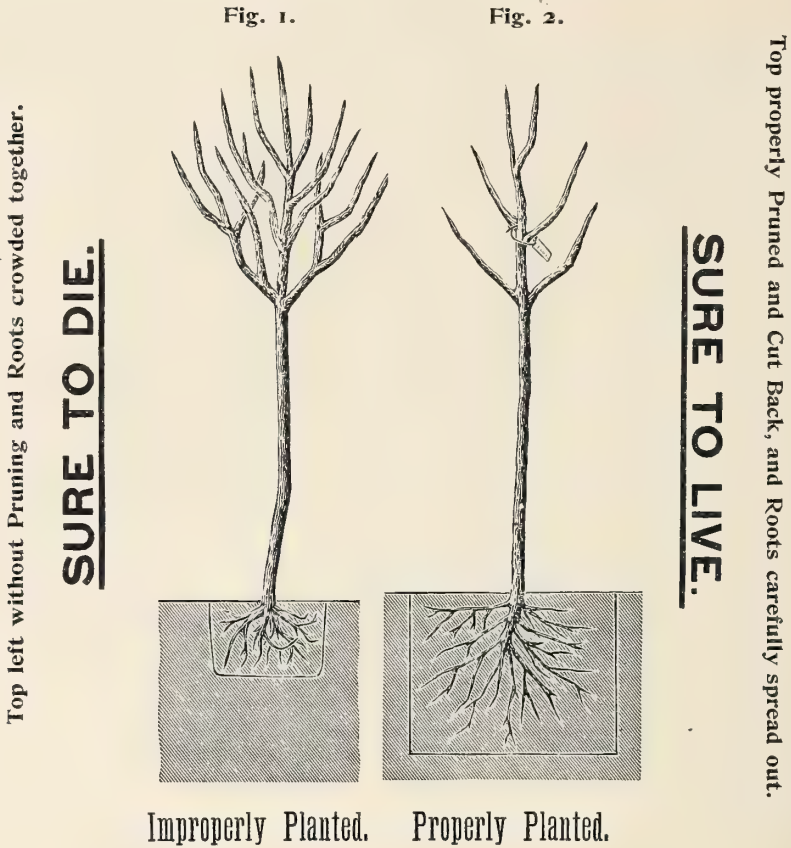
When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to

the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.





NOTICE,—The above show the right and wrong way to plant trees. Plant and trim according to Fig. 2 and you will have no trouble in making your trees grow.

☞ THIS IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. ☞

The above illustration presents vividly the difference between correct or incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality.

This is the method which is *commonly practiced* and we cannot, therefore, too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position which they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2 the roots occupy this position, being carefully arranged, and the top has been properly trimmed regardless of the great injury to the *present* appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the

fibrous roots which carry nourishment are destroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

Be sure to remove label before tree begins to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation.

FALL PLANTING.

When set in autumn, a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, must be raised about the trees. This is *very essential*, as it keeps them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring.

In sections where the winters are extremely severe, trees procured in the fall can be best cared for by covering the roots with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30° with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Staking—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of an equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

CULTIVATION AND TRAINING AFTER PLANTING.

MANY cultivators, after taking great trouble and expense in the selecting and planting of their trees, fail of success by neglecting that after-care and attention which is equally essential. Caterpillars and canker-worms, grubs and borers, slugs and aphids, disease and blight, must be watched for, fought against and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the growing tree must be carefully foreseen, and a faithful effort made to insure health and productiveness.

The requirements of pruning vary somewhat, according to the kind of tree ; we prefer, however, low training for all trees, for dwarf trees especially. The pruning should be done each year, so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Care must always be used to keep the head of the tree open and well balanced, cutting the limbs which may be superfluous.

Trees should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. This should be avoided when possible, as decay is liable to commence at point of separation, and extend into the trunk. When such removal is absolutely necessary, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a covering of paint and grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather.

Dwarf Trees, particularly of the pear and apple, while young, require more pruning than any other kind of tree, in order to bring the top to a suitable form. For the first two or three years after planting, fully one-half the growth of the previous year should be removed, by heading in or reducing the length of each limb. The top limbs require to be cut back more, the lower limbs less, thus producing a more equal distribution of sap. After the tree has passed, say to the third or fourth year after planting, the requirement of pruning is only to keep it in the symmetrical shape, and prevent particular limbs from taking a disproportionate growth. Limbs so inclined must be headed back sufficiently, and all superfluous wood upon the tree kept promptly removed. This regularly attended to will obviate the occurrence of any necessity for amputating large limbs.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grass or grain, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

SUMMER PINCHING.

Those who are impatient to see fruit upon their trees, as is often the case, particularly with regard to trees tardy in coming to bearing, may expedite the fulfillment of their wishes by employing the process of summer pinching. In the month of July pinch off the ends of the young shoots ; this retards for the time the flow of sap, and hastens the formation of fruit buds.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. *Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.* Use only good soil on and around the roots.

APPLES.

If Apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor. Apples will thrive well on nearly all well drained soils.

STANDARD PEARS.

They will adapt themselves to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, though they thrive best on moderately deep, strong loam, and should have a *dry*, well-drained sub-soil. The soil should have every Autumn a moderate top dressing of manure to keep the trees in good condition ; this promotes steady and regular growth and it is better than occasional heavy manuring.

DWARF PEARS.

The Pear, when budded upon the root of the Quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. To such persons as have less space in their gardens or grounds than is required by large growing trees, in which they desire to have specimens of this fine fruit, the dwarf varieties offer special inducements and opportunities for success.

In all sections adapted to Pear growing, the Dwarf tree will produce fruit of good size and quality with no more than ordinary care.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted **SUFFICIENTLY DEEP** to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable.

PLUMS.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a well-drained soil, where they grow the most thriftily, and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefitted by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the *curculio*, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is important that this should be done early in the morning.

PEACHES.

These should be *planted immediately on their delivery*, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground, they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, *cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem*. Make this the *invariable practice*, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

To secure healthy, vigorous, and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture. 1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every Spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth.

This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

Peaches should be planted in Spring only; the trees grow late in Autumn, so that the sap is in full circulation until the season is too far advanced for transplanting. We, therefore, advise all our patrons against planting them at any other season, from the danger of their being injured by the cold Winters.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits; but, like the Plum, is liable to be attacked by the Curculio, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages. The tree succeeds best, and the crop is more certain, when planted on a northern exposure, so as to escape injury from late Spring frosts, as the buds and blossoms, started too early in Spring, are often injured from that cause.

NECTARINES.

Subject to the attacks of the Curculio and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the Plum in perfection.

QUINCES.

The Quince thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefitted by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities.

GRAPE VINES.

Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil ; deeply worked, and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room ; spread them out not more than six inches under the surface and settle the soil firmly around them. Soap suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Nothing better than leaves and trimmings of vines buried around the roots.

Pruning—Vines, when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds of the root. In November, or early in the Spring before the sap starts, in open culture, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as the leaves are nearly developed when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit ; then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in the fall or spring, and of depriving the plant of necessary foliage by close pruning in summer. To obviate overbearing, reduce the vines by close pruning, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.



The above cut represents a grape vine pruned and growing in the manner that will give the best result

BERRIES.

Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the Fall ; uncover crowns early in Spring ; remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit keep the runners off.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

ORNAMENTALS.

How to Plant—Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make a lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for Summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with manure every Fall and Winter.

ROSES.

After planting, the earth should be dug up around them, so as to form a small channel all around the bush; pour into this some liquid manure, mixing the earth that has to be replaced in with it. A small quantity of liquid manure given to the bushes in manner described, twice a month, will encourage growth and blossom. It is an excellent plan to mulch the surface with fine grass or hay to hold moisture. In the Fall mulch with coarse manure.

TREE ROSES.

Dig a good hole, being sure the soil is very rich. Plant the tree. Stake it by driving a stake down close to it, and tying the two together with cord, being careful to have a piece of linen around the tree so as not to chafe the bark. Then place a piece of moss in the top of the tree, and keep it continually moist, as this will prevent absorption of the trees vitality while it is rooting. It may be useful to wrap a piece of white cloth around the tree during very hot weather, to protect it from the fierce rays of the sun. Early in each spring the top should be severely pruned, and the earth around the tree fixed in the same manner as that alluded to for roses.

CLEMATIS.

Plant in *rich* soil, spreading the roots *well* apart, being very careful not to break them ; dig a large hole, so as to afford them plenty of room. They need plenty of food during Summer to enable them to support and supply a continued abundance of bloom. *These plants will not produce the best results the first season after transplanting.*

REMEDIES.

FOR INSECT ENEMIES OF THE ROSE.

Rose Slug White Hellebore Powder, mixed in water and sprinkled on the bushes, with brush or broom, one ounce to the gallon of water.

Rose Bug—Hand picking is the only effectual remedy.

Aphis, or Green Fly—Sprinkle bushes with Tobacco water.

Mildew—Apply Sulphur or soot in the form of a dry powder, having first wetted the bushes so that it will adhere to them.

THE FOREGOING

HAS BEEN PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND

WITH A SPECIAL DESIRE TO AID OUR CUSTOMERS IN

THE GROWTH AND CARE OF THEIR STOCK.

USEFUL TABLES.

Suitable Distance of Trees, etc., in Planting.

Apples—Standard	30 to 40 feet apart, each way.
Apples—Pyramidal	15 to 18 " "
Apples—Dwarf (bushes)	10 " "
Pears—Standard	20 to 25 " "
Pears—Pyramidal	16 to 18 " "
Pears—Dwarf	10 " "
Cherries—Sweet	18 to 20 " "
Cherries—Sour	16 to 18 " "
Plums—Standard	16 to 18 " "
Plums—Pyramidal	10 to 14 " "
Peaches	16 to 18 " "
Apricots	16 to 18 " "
Nectarines	16 to 18 " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " "
Currants	3 to 4 " "
Gooseberries	3 to 4 " "
Raspberries	3 to 4 " "
Blackberries	6 to 7 " "
Strawberries	1½ to 3 " "
Strawberries—For cultivation for market with horse- hoe or cultivator	3 to 4 " "

Number of Plants on One Acre, at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart, each way	2,729
" 5 " "	1,742
" 6 " "	1,200
" 8 " "	680
" 10 " "	430
" 12 " "	325
" 15 " "	200
" 18 " "	135
" 20 " "	110
" 25 " "	70
" 30 " "	50

To estimate the number of Plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

INDEX.

Apples	3-14
Apricots	35, 36
Asparagus	51
Blackberries	45, 46
Cherries	24-26
Crab Apples	15, 16
Currants	47-48
Deciduous Trees	53-59
" " Weeping	59, 60
" Shrubs	61-67
" " Climbing	68-71
Directions for Transplanting	82-92
Evergreen Trees	72-73
" Shrubs	74
Fruit Department	3-50
Gooseberries	49-50
Grape Vines	38-41
Hedge Plants	74-75
Nectarines	36
Ornamental Department	52-81
Peaches	31-34
Pears	17-23
" Dwarf	21-23
" Standard	17-21
Plums	27-30
Quinces	37
Raspberries	42-44
Remedies	92
Rhubarb	51
Roses	76-81
Useful Tables	93

NEW VARIETIES.

And others of Special Excellence.

In making up this new edition of our catalogue our plan has been to make the descriptions "purely descriptive" without particular reference to, or praise of any new or special varieties, therefore, we shall refer briefly in these pages to such specialties and new varieties as are deemed worthy of particular mention, including only such sorts as have been carefully tried and found valuable.

We are constantly on the lookout for new things that promise to be valuable additions to our already large list, and our customers can be assured that before they are offered they have been subjected to a thorough trial and inspection, and therefore cannot be regarded as experimental. Some varieties are mentioned among these specialties, which although not entirely new, are yet of such excellence that they must be included among the **CREAM** of our list.

These special sheets will be amended and issued from time to time as occasion arises, and should have the careful attention of our salesmen and customers.

APPLES.

A Good Apple is Always Welcome.

AMERICA.—A very handsome new variety; the fruit is of large size, very uniform and perfect. The quality is unusually rich and pleasant; flesh firm, juicy. We have fruited the America on our own grounds and found it to be a prolific annual bearer, and altogether a valuable and splendid apple, and perfectly hardy at Rochester. The America is vigorous and thrifty; a good keeper, remaining in excellent condition until January or February. *Price, 75 cents each.*

BELLE DE BOSKOOP.—A new variety of Russian origin. Tree vigorous, spreading, comes in bearing moderately early, and produces abundantly alternate years. Fruit medium to large, oblate to roundish oblate; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface, some specimens more or less mixed with russet; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich and of very good quality; core small and close. Specimens exhibited at the January meeting of the Western New York Horticultural society were very handsome and in perfect condition. Season February to April. *Price, 50 cents each.*

GIDEON.—One of the famous Minnesota seedlings named after the originator, Peter M. Gideon, who says: "It is as hardy as a native oak." One of the handsomest of the iron clad varieties, being a beautiful golden yellow, with a very clear skin and a delicate rosy blush. It ranks well as an eating apple, and most excellent for cooking, the flesh being very juicy and fine with a rich, sub-acid flavor. It has the strong points of good size, showy appearance, splendid quality and unsurpassed hardiness, and is valuable not alone in cold sections but over a large extent of country. It is one of the strongest, most handsome growers in the nursery and every tree is a picture when sent out to our customers. Its season is October to December. *Price, 75 cents each.*

LONGFILD.—One of the Russian varieties, imported by the Government (through the Department of Agriculture) in the winter of '69 and '70, and disseminated by the Department, after careful test, and the only one of the entire importation so far as known, that is a winter apple. Tree a free, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, conical; color a yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to March. *Price, 75 cents each.*

NORTH STAR. (Dudley's Winter.)—Another of the valuable, hardy, new varieties for which we are indebted to the State of Maine where hardiness is necessarily considered one of the first requisites. It is a seedling of the well-known Duchess of Oldenburg, which it in many respects resembles, but is less tart and of better quality; the fruit is of large size, very handsome and of splendid quality. Tree vigorous, productive, and perfectly hardy; a good keeper, in season from December to March. We shall have a large stock of extra fine strong trees for this season. *Price, 75 cents each.*

PECK'S SPICE.—Not a new sort, but one which must be included in our special list on account of its superiority as an excellent cooking and table fruit. It originated in Brighton, N. Y., near Rochester, where the original tree still stands. It has been closely watched by us for many years. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best cooking apples we have ever seen, and it will also suit those who like a tart apple for eating. The fruit is large; fair, clear skin, nearly white, becoming a rich golden yellow when fully ripe; flavor rather acid but very rich and spicy. It comes between early and late fall varieties, and fills a season when there are but few excellent sorts. The tree is a strong, handsome grower; productive and hardy. No lover of good apple sauce or a good apple pie should be without a tree of Peck's Spice. *Price, 50 cents each.*

PRINCESS LOUISE.—Originated in Canada; supposed to be a seedling of Fameuse, which it resembles, but more beautiful, richer flavor, and better keeper; medium size; bright carmine, on yellow ground; hardy, December to February.

QUEBEC SWEET.—One of the new Canadian varieties. Originated in the Province of Quebec, which is a guarantee of its hardiness and adaptability to Northern sections where hardy, vigorous growers are alone successful. It is also valuable over a large extent of country on account of its excellent quality and productiveness. A handsome apple, yellow, with red cheeks. About the size of Talman Sweet; a good keeper, remaining in perfect condition until March. If you like to eat a baked apple, plant a tree of Quebec Sweet. *Price, 50 cents each.*

ROLFE—Another splendid apple from Maine. Originated in Guilford Centre, where it has been grown extensively for a number of years, and is regarded as one of the most attractive and best selling market apples they have. The fruit is of

3

large size and very handsome. The color red on a yellow ground; flesh light, sub-acid and of fine quality; core very small; excellent for the table and for cooking. The tree is vigorous, annual bearer and productive, and the origin insures its perfect hardiness. One of the valuable fall varieties ripening in September and October. *Price, 75 cents each.*

✓ **WEALTHY**—Now one of the standard reliable iron clad apples, and one of the best suited to a wide extent of country. Originated in Minnesota, where its success is sufficient evidence of its extreme hardiness, also valuable in other sections, as proven by magnificent specimens lately sent us from Pennsylvania (grown on trees sold by us) which certainly equal in size, quality and handsome appearance any apple we have ever seen. The fruit is of medium size, color whitish yellow, deeply shaded with rich crimson. The flesh is white stained with red, tender, juicy, sub-acid and of superb flavor. The tree is a good grower and an early and abundant bearer; a good keeper, ripening from December to February.

Price, 50 cents each.

✓ **WOLFE RIVER**—One of the new apples that may without doubt be considered as strictly iron clad. It originated on the banks of the Wolfe River, Wisconsin, and has in extremely cold sections demonstrated its perfect hardiness. The tree is a strong grower and a great bearer. The fruit is large, greenish yellow shaded with crimson, very handsome and attractive. Flesh white, juicy and tender, with a pleasant, peculiar, sub-acid flavor. One of the finest hardy apples. Season, January and February. *Price, 75 cents each.*

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—One of the Russian varieties imported by the Government through the Department of Agriculture. It has been thoroughly tested, both by the Department and by the fruit growers, and proves to be one of the most valuable hardy apples. Extensive fruiting, both North and South, demonstrates that it ripens earlier than any other variety, being ten days or two weeks ahead of Early Harvest, making it extremely valuable as an early market sort. The tree is a strong grower and bears unusually young, many young nursery trees having fine specimens of fruit. It is good size, very attractive and handsome. The skin is clear white at first, turning to a pale yellow when fully ripe; of excellent quality and a great bearer. Ripens in August. *Price, 75 cents each.*

CRAB APPLES.

Valuable for Cider, Jelly and Sauce.

✓ **EXCELSIOR**—A Crab Apple that is good to eat, good for jelly, good for sauce is indeed a valuable discovery. The Excelsior is about the size of Fameuse, bright red on light ground, and very handsomely colored. Quality and flavor most excellent, rich and tart. It originated in Minnesota, and is a seedling of the Wealthy raised by Mr. Gideon, the introducer of the Gideon apple. Ripening in early fall it fills an important place, and is one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored Crab Apples known. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower.

Price, \$1.00 each.

4
✓ **MARTHA**—Another Crab of Minnesota origin raised by Mr. Gideon from the seed of Duchess of Oldenburg; of splendid quality; a mild, clear tart, valuable for cooking and fair to eat from the hand. The color is bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red, very handsome and attractive. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and a great bearer. Thorough tests on our grounds convince us that the Martha and Excelsior are the best Crab Apples in the list to-day. Price \$1.00 each.

PEARS.

The melting, juicy, tender, refined flavor, and delicate aroma of the Pear give it a high rank among the fruits.

✓ **BARTLETT**—Although not a new variety it is so well known and so valuable over a large extent of country that no special list would be complete without it. The fruit is of large size and handsome; color clear yellow with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy; superb quality and highly flavored. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower, bears abundantly and when quite young. One of the best summer varieties. In season during August and September. Price \$1.00 each.

✓ **DUCHESS DE ANGOULEME**—Another old variety worthy of special mention by reason of its value for market when grown as a dwarf (does not succeed well as a standard). It is wonderfully productive, and as an orchard variety more profitable than any other crop. The fruit is very large with rough, uneven surface; color greenish yellow with patches of russet and a dull red cheek. The tree is a vigorous strong grower and a great bearer. In season during October and November. A bearing orchard of dwarf Duchess is a veritable gold mine.

✓ **IDAHO**—Without doubt one of the most valuable new fruits of recent introduction. It originated in Idaho, and reports of tests made in nearly all sections of the country are uniformly satisfactory and demonstrate that it will rank as one of our best fall pears. It is very large and handsome; globular in shape; the skin is a beautiful golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a delicious, sprightly vinous flavor. The tree is hardy and a strong, vigorous grower. In season during September and October.

We quote from the *Rural New Yorker*: "The Idaho pear again. It is altogether a remarkable pear, and we now emphatically repeat what we before said, that it must have a future wherever it will thrive as it does in its place of nativity. There is no other pear known to us that is more distinct in its shape, no other that is seedless. The flesh nearly white and exceedingly grained, very tender and buttery with a rich, subdued acid flavor. It is not so sweet as the Bartlett but higher flavored, more vinous. Even when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity." Price \$1.50 each.

✓ **KIEFFER'S HYBRID**—The multitude of fruit growers who have suffered from the deadly attacks of the Pear blight, will be prompt to welcome a variety which is pronounced by so many experienced judges to be "absolutely blight proof." It is a cross between the Bartlett and the Chinese Sand Pear; fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy. The editor of *Gardner's Monthly* says: "We have eaten fruit

of the Kieffer Pear which was *equal in luscious richness to any we ever ate.*" The *American Agriculturist* says: "We have not in a long time seen a fruit that appears to unite so many elements of popularity." The tree is a very vigorous grower, in fact the strongest and most rapid grower among pears; bears very early, regularly and enormously, and as a market fruit and for canning commands the highest prices. Its season is October. Every tree from our nursery is handsome, strong, well branched and vigorous. *Price, 1.00 each.*

PEERLESS (Columbia Barseckel)—This variety was formerly called Columbia but, to avoid confusion with an old sort now grown we have this season changed its name, and believe it can with good reason be classed as Peerless. It originated at Rochester, and is a cross between the Bartlett and Seckel, and combines in itself the richness and high flavor peculiar to those old and well known valuable varieties, both of which have stood so long at the head of the list. The fruit is good size, well colored and handsome. The tree is vigorous, hardy and productive. It has been thoroughly tested and proves to be very valuable. Every one knows the splendid qualities of the Bartlett and Seckel, combine them in one variety and the result must be a pear surpassed by none, this is the Peerless. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

VERMONT BEAUTY—A beautiful new seedling Pear from Grand Isle, Lake Champlain; fruit of medium size; roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine, flesh melting, sprightly, very good; tree healthy, hardy and very productive; season October. *Price, \$1.50 each.*

CHERRIES.

Valuable as shade, luxurious as ornaments, profitable for their delicious fruit. Our stock for this season is unusually large and the trees will be handsome and strong.

EARLY RICHMOND—The popular, well known sour variety, grown successfully over a large extent of country; dark red in color; flesh melting, juicy, acid; unsurpassed for cooking and perfectly hardy. *75 cents each.*

LOUISE—A comparatively new sour cherry which originated near Rochester, and a very fine sort. It is of good size, excellent quality and a free bearer; equally good for the table or for cooking. *\$1.00 each.*

OLIVET—This variety promises to be of the greatest value. Differing from nearly all other early sorts, it is a very shining deep red, and continues fruiting through most of June and July without losing its quality. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose colored juice; tender, rich and vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor; as fertile and productive as the best of the Duke sorts, and probably the largest of this class. *\$1.00 each.*

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—A magnificent cherry; fruit of immense size, larger than any other variety; of a rich, deep black; very handsome and showy, a most noble dish for the table. We believe it to be, without doubt, the best sweet cherry in the list, and one of the most valuable fruits of recent introduction. The tree is an exceedingly strong and vigorous grower. *\$1.00 each.*

6
✓ **WINDSOR**—Of comparatively recent introduction ; originated at Windsor, Canada. A valuable late variety, for market or family use. The fruit is large, liver color and quite delicious ; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality, resembling the Black Heart. The tree is hardy and a prolific bearer. \$1.00 each.

PLUMS.

A Delicious Fruit, Excellent for Canning.

✓ **ABUNDANCE (Botan)**—Fruit beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom ; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point ; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and yearly bearer, vigorous and ornamental growth. \$1.50 each.

✓ **BEAUTY OF NAPLES**.—This valuable variety was found a few seasons since at Naples, Ontario county, New York, and we believe it to be a very distinct and valuable sort. It is a good bearer, hardy and of most excellent quality ; color greenish yellow, somewhat striped ; good size ; tree is hardy and a strong grower. We consider it one of the best of the new sorts. \$1.00 each.

✓ **BURBANK**—A valuable Oriental plum, in general character very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom ; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves ; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. \$1.50 each.

✓ **HAWKEYE**—A new American variety ; fruit very large, firm and a good shipper ; color a light mottled red ; the quality is superior, and the tree is hardy, thrifty and an annual bearer. \$1.00 each.

✓ **LOMBARD**—Above medium size ; violet red ; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant ; of good quality and a great bearer ; while not a new variety, yet from its hardiness, productiveness and uniform success, it is perhaps the most extensively popular of all, it is most valuable anywhere. September. \$1.00 each.

✓ **MOOER'S ARCTIC**—In this plum we find combined a high flavor, power to defy the attacks of the worst enemy of the plum, the Curculio, and a hardiness so wonderful that, unprotected and exposed to Arctic cold where the mercury freezes, it has for many years borne enormous and certain crops of fruit. Mr. Sharp, of Woodstock, N. B., who is widely known as an experienced and able Pomologist, says that "it is the most prolific of all plums and in earliness of bearing exceeds all others." He has tested it thoroughly in his orchard of 1,500 plum trees of the finest varieties, and says that its superiority "is in every case very remarkable and unmistakable." It originated in Ashland, Aroostook county, Me., and has never been troubled with any disease. It is pronounced by a successful fruit grower the *only fruit tree known* which may be planted with a certainty of a heavy crop *the second year*. While it is fit to eat earlier than any other fine plum, yet with care it has been kept until nearly Christmas. Mr. Sharp says in a recent letter that in the "cold soil" of Prince Edward's Island, where other plums, including even the Wild Goose have failed, the *Mooer's Arctic* is bearing

7

well. He also relates in the same letter the following remarkable fact, which demonstrates clearly its wonderful freedom from the *Curculio*. "In Mayor Fisher's orchard here, some grafts were set in the tops of some red plum trees, and while the red plums were *riddled with Curculio stings*, and there was not a sound plum among them, yet the MOOER'S GRAFTS IN THE SAME TREES BORE AN EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF BEAUTIFUL SOUND FRUIT." The fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; thin skin, pit small. *flavor very fine both for preserving and for dessert. Last of August to December. 1.50 each.*

PRUNUS SIMONI—A decided novelty lately introduced from China. The fruit is very large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine. The color is brick red; flesh yellow and firm, with a distinct and peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum, tree is an erect grower and hardy. It is certainly a curiosity, and valuable for canning and as a good shipper. *\$1.00 each.*

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Originated in the State of New York, near Lake Ontario. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest Winters without injury. Very productive, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and an unusual good shipper. Ripens from first to middle of September; a splendid market plum. *\$1.00 each.*

STANTON—A superior variety for canning, ripening from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept for two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay. Fruit medium size; color dark purple with a beautiful bloom; quality excellent and fine for the table; tree vigorous and productive. *\$1.00 each.*

PEACHES.

Handsome, Healthful, Delicious.

ELBERTA—A splendid new variety of large size and high quality. In color a bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy and high-flavored, and parts readily from the stone. The tree is hardy and a great bearer. *50 cents each.*

OSTRANDER'S EARLY—One of the most valuable of our new early peaches resembling very strongly the well known Early Crawford, possessing all its good qualities, but fully ten days to two weeks earlier in ripening. It originated at Rochester; is of large size; very handsome and showy; color yellow, with handsome red cheek, flesh yellow, rich and of superb quality; a freestone. In season last of August. *50 cents each.*

OSTRANDER'S LATE—A companion variety to the above. Originated at the same place, and one of the latest ripening peaches of which we know; an excellent bearer, fruit large and attractive and of fine quality, juicy and pleasant. It keeps perfectly until November, coming into season long after nearly all other peaches have gone. *50 cents each.*

WAGER—This is not a new variety but should be included in our special list because of its great productiveness and the assurance of good crops every year. The fruit

4

is of medium size, yellow with sometimes a red cheek ; its flavor is rich, somewhat sweeter than the Crawfords. It keeps and ships well, and for canning has no superior. The tree is vigorous and hardy. *25 cents each.*

✓ **WHEATLAND**—*Thirty-nine weighed eighteen pounds.* Awarded first prize for size, quality and beauty at New York State Fair. Originated a few years since with Mr. D. E. Rogers, of Wheatland, Monroe County, N. Y., who has twenty acres of peach orchard, is growing all the leading varieties, and says the Wheatland is the largest, handsomest and best of all. Having watched it closely we have become satisfied that it possesses most distinct and desirable merits. The fruit is of extra large size, and for handsome golden color and rich crimson tinting, it is altogether one of the most brilliant and tempting fruits we have ever seen. Ripens between the Early and the Late Crawford ; is larger than either of these favorite sorts, and of most excellent quality. Very firm and bears shipment well. Has taken a very high rank among the choicest family or market varieties.

50 cents each.

✓ **WONDERFUL**—This is indeed a wonderful peach ; very large and uniform in size and shape; of a rich, golden yellow color, largely overspread with bright carmine; the flesh is yellow and exceedingly firm, making it a good shipping sort. It is high flavored and delicious in quality ; the stone is very small and the flesh parts from the pit with perfect freedom. Its season is about the middle of October.

50 cents each.

QUINCES.

✓ **MEECH'S PROLIFIC**—One of the new and valuable Quinces. It is a vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age, increasing in quantity yearly thereafter. The fruit is large, a lovely orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed. *\$1.00 each.*

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits, and in the new Russian varieties recently introduced are secured the beauty and high flavor of the older sorts and in addition the extreme hardiness which was formerly lacking.

They were first brought to this country by the Russian Mennonites who had grown them successfully in their native land as far north as 49° of latitude. Since their introduction they have stood the severe winters of the high prairies of Nebraska and the Northwest when peaches and American Apricots were killed to the ground. They are strong, vigorous growers, bear early and abundantly, and are of excellent quality and flavor. We consider the following varieties as the best of the list They are quite similar in appearance and quality, varying somewhat in time of ripening ; Alexander (July), Alexis (July), Catherine (July), Gibb (Last June), J. L. Budd (August), Nicholas (July). *75 cents each.*

GRAPES.

Every one possessing a few feet of ground can have plenty of this delicious fruit at small cost. Our list includes varieties suitable for all locations.

BRIGHTON—Our experience with the vine and fruit of the Brighton has convinced us more and more thoroughly of its superiority as a family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware and bears most abundantly. Having thick, large foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of the Summer, and being a vigorous grower it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the Winter in extreme localities. We commend this sort especially as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden. *75 cents each.*

EARLY OHIO—The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry medium covered with a heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery. Foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy, or more so, than Concord. A vigorous grower, very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers. *The only early grape that will not shell.*

EATON—A new and very valuable black grape; the bunch is large and compact, clusters weighing from ten to twenty-five ounces and have been exhibited weighing thirty ounces; berries round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; very large, many one inch in diameter; skin thin but tough with no bad taste: pulp large, very tender and melting. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive; leaf large, thick and leathery. Altogether one of the best black grapes *\$1.00 each.*

MOORE'S EARLY—One of the best of the very early grapes, of very large size; handsome large bunches; color a beautiful deep black, one of the most showy varieties, productive and vigorous. It ripens fully twenty days earlier than Concord. The fact that it has successfully withstood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero is evidence of its hardiness and in addition it is free from disease and mildew. *75 cents each.*

MOORE'S DIAMOND—One of the most valuable of the new white grapes. It seems to possess all the desirable qualities, being hardy, free from mildew, a vigorous grower and a great bearer. The fruit is a beautiful greenish white in color; bunches large, compact and handsome; quality superb and free from foxiness. No vineyard or garden should be without it. *\$1.00 each.*

MOYER—This new grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has large berries, and so far has been free from rot and mildew even in places and seasons where everything around it mildewed. It has stood, unprotected 35 degrees below zero without injury. Very sweet as soon as colored; skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew, and early as Champion, and you will have a fair idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when ripe gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins. *\$1.00 each.*

10
✓ **NIAGARA**—The best known and most popular of all the white grapes. Not a new variety (having been fruited since 1872), but worthy of mention in every catalogue. The vine is a remarkably strong grower, leaves thick and leathery and dark, glossy green; bunches very large, compact, uniform and handsome; berries large, skin thin but tough; quality excellent, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. It is emphatically "the white grape for the million."

50 cents each.

CURRENTS.

Unsurpassed for Jelly and Jam.

✓ **BLACK CHAMPION**—The black currant has been until late years, but little grown in this country although a favorite in every English or Canadian garden. One of the best new sorts is the Black Champion lately introduced from England. We have tested it on our own grounds and believe it to be very valuable as it is of excellent quality, a good bearer and a strong grower. If you have ever eaten black currant jam you want more, then try this great variety. *50 cents each.*

✓ **FAY'S PROLIFIC**—Without doubt the best red currant. It grows vigorously and bears abundantly; bunches are enormous, often over seven inches in length; the quality is superb, surpassing all other varieties in this respect. *50 cents each.*

BLACKBERRIES.

✓ **BANGOR**—This, we firmly believe, is the hardiest Blackberry in existence. It originated in a cold section of Maine and has stood the winters perfectly. As tested on our own grounds we find the fruit of large size and firm, and in quality unsurpassed; and it is an abundant bearer. We regard it as very valuable. The later tests of this variety that we have made on our trial grounds show that in addition to its hardiness, which is undoubted, it is also very valuable as regards its bearing qualities and flavor. It bears abundantly, large, handsome fruit, of the finest flavor, and, in fact, we have never seen anything superior. It seems to combine the three points, hardiness, quality and prolific crops. *\$2.00 per dozen.*

✓ **ERIE**—The Erie is a chance seedling which sprung up on the shores of Lake Erie in Northern Ohio. It is certainly an acquisition to the list of blackberries, filling a want long felt, viz.: a perfectly hardy as well as at the same time a first-class berry. It is a strong, healthy grower, free from diseases liable to attack the blackberry; productive as the Lawton and without its failings; very early, ripening even before the Wilson; of extra good quality, large, fine berries, jet black in color, firm in texture, making it necessarily a popular sort for distant shipments as well as for home market. Probably its greatest merit lies in its extreme hardiness, it having withstood a temperature of 25° below zero; it will therefore be very desirable for our customers in northern climates. *\$2.00 per dozen.*

RASPBERRIES.

We have not yet found any thing in the raspberry line which will beat our well-known Diamond Collection for quality, quantity and variety. It may be justly called "a quartette of magnificent berries:" Cuthbert and Marlboro for reds, Gregg and Ohio for black caps. They have not yet been excelled.

CUTHBERT, or QUEEN OF THE MARKET—It is a tall, vigorous grower, very productive and hardy, and remains in fruit a long time. Berries large (specimens having measured three and one-fourth inches around), conical, deep, rich crimson, very firm and of excellent quality. *\$1.50 per dozen.*

GREGG—The berries are very large, frequently measuring one and one-half to two and one-half inches around; black with a light bloom, comparatively free from seed, and in quality very good. The growth of cane is very strong, and the wonderful display of large, handsome fruit surpasses everything we have seen before. As a market berry has proved exceedingly valuable, the fruit being very firm. The Gregg has withstood a temperature of 22° below zero and was not injured in the least in cane or bud. *\$1.50 per dozen.*

MARLBORO—The originator says: "The Marlboro has thus far proved to be the hardiest, earliest, and best carrying berry known. From its unparalleled firmness growers will send it from Rochester to New York by rail, nearly four hundred miles.

The originator had berries of the Marlboro preserved which are one and one-half inches in diameter. Cups of them have been kept a week in good order for the table, in the Marlboro postoffice, they being thrown out on the hand and back again each day, while many other varieties by their side, with the same treatment were spoiled the third or fourth days.

In regard to its earliness, the *Rural New Yorker* acknowledges the receipt of ripe fruit on the 26th of June. It required two days for the berries to reach the *Rural*. We have thoroughly tested it on our trial grounds, and believe it stands at the head of the list. *\$1.50 per dozen.*

OHIO—We do not hesitate to place the Ohio with the Gregg, at the head of the list of well-tried black cap sorts. The more thoroughly it is tried the more exclusively they are planted. The Ohio is very hardy and vigorous and an enormous bearer; of superior flavor and an excellent keeper and shipper *\$1.50 per dozen.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

RED JACKET—As large as the largest, berry smooth; very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has stood close to Industry, Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts, and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this Gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of Industry, which mildews so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown except occasionally in a very few localities in America, which is the reason why most Industry plants are imported from England by our nurserymen.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Our stock of ornamentals is very complete, embracing all the standard and well known sorts as well as the newer varieties. Full descriptions will be found in the catalogue, and we mention here only a few things which should have a place in every collection

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping—One of the most beautiful and striking of the ornamentals, and valuable for the lawn or for the street. Its long, slender, drooping and graceful branches, silvery bark, rich foliage and deeply-cut leaves, make it an object of beauty and attractiveness. It grows vigorously and is one of the most popular of our weeping trees. *Price \$1.50 each.*

DOGWOOD, White Flowering (Cornus Florida)—A tree of fine form and glossy foliage turning to a deep red in the autumn, making it one of the most showy and beautiful trees at that season. The flowers appear in the spring as the Magnolia blossoms are fading, and are white and very showy, measuring three to three and a half inches in diameter, and last from two to three weeks in favorable weather. A very valuable sort for ornamental planting. *Price \$1.00 each.*

DOGWOOD (Red Flowering)—Similar to the White Dogwood except in color of blossoms, the flowers being rosy red. In addition to its superb appearance when full of flowers for Spring, the Fall brings new charms in the way of foliage and fruit. As soon as cool nights set in, the leaves commence to darken in color until they reach the brightest red; to this is added scarlet fruit which is in itself a handsome display. This Dogwood needs no pruning, but of its own accord forms a handsome, well-shaped tree. *Price \$1.50 each.*

MAPLE, Norway—A distinct foreign variety, now very popular here on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower; very desirable and universally planted. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet. *\$1.50 each.*

MAPLE, Silver-Leaved—A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet. *\$1.00 each.*

MAPLE, (Weir's Cut-Leaved Silver)—One of the handsomest of the Maple family. It grows very rapidly and its rich foliage, with beautifully-cut leaves, silvery underneath, make it very attractive. Its branches are slender and somewhat drooping, making a very graceful tree. One of the finest lawn trees. *Price \$1.25 each*

MOUNTAIN ASH, Oak Leaved—A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the European. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns and in door yards. When fully grown, 20 to 25 feet. *Price \$1.25 each.*

THORN, (Paul's New Scarlet)—One of the best of the double-flowering Thorns. Tree a fair grower with handsome foliage. Blossoms abundantly. Color bright carmine red and very double. *Price \$1.50 each.*

WILLOW—Kilbarnock Weeping (Umbrella Tree)—One of the finest of small weeping trees, and now well known, of vigorous growth, thriving everywhere. Its drooping branches and handsome foliage make a handsome compact head, (or umbrella with but very little training). *Price \$1.50 each.*

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—A beautiful Japanese climber, in many respects the finest climbing plant known. Grows rapidly and clings closely without support to even a perfectly smooth surface, such as a marble wall. The leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green, which changes in Autumn to brilliant crimson. For covering stumps, walls, rockeries, etc., it has no equal. It is being extensively used on churches and fine residences. It droops from balconies and cornices with charming effect. In any situation it is picturesque and beautiful in the highest degree. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

AZALEA MOLLIS—A hardy handsome species of Azalea recently introduced from Japan. Flowers large and showy like those of the Rhododendron, borne in fine trusses and of various colors. One of the most valuable novelties for ornamental purposes. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester)—One of the new Deutzias and very handsome and valuable. Produces large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose; surpasses all the older sorts in size of flower, and length of panicle, blooms profusely and is a vigorous grower nearly a week earlier than Deutzia Crenata. *Price, 75 cents each.*

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA—A hardy flowering shrub from Northern China. The plant is entirely hardy, enduring from twenty to thirty degrees below zero without the slightest injury. It is a vigorous growing shrub, forming a neat, compact bush ten to twelve feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. The petals are pure white, the calyx shows a small dot of green in the center of each flower, while the unexpanded buds are like small round beads of pearly whiteness. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—One of the finest hardy flowering shrubs. It is a bushy and compact grower, attaining a height of three to five feet, and perfectly hardy in any part of the country. Flowers are pure white changing to pink and borne in immense pyramidal panicles, often a foot in length. It commences flowering in July, and continues until Fall. Excellent for cemetery planting. The plant should be cut back every Spring at least one-half of last season's growth; this will insure an abundance of flowers.

Price, \$1.00 each.

PURPLE LEAVED PLUM (*Prunus Pessardi*)—One of the finest purple leaved plants of recent introduction. The young branches are dark purple, foliage a lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and holding this beautiful color until late in the autumn. No other purple foliage retains its color like this. Planted with other shrubs it forms a vivid and pleasing contrast. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

SNOWBALL, JAPAN (*Viburnum Plicatum*)—There is hardly a garden in the country that does not contain a plant of the ordinary Snowball. It is well known and very beautiful, but the new Japan Snowball surpasses it in every respect. The Japan Snowball needs no pruning to make it shapely, but from the start forms a bush of uniform outline. The foliage excels the old variety, the leaves being perfect, not ragged, and are so heavy that high winds will not damage them. Its highest claim for favor is found in the flowers. The leaves grow in pairs along the stem, and from the base of each leaf springs a ball of white flowers. Often as many as ten pair, or twenty balls on a branch of eighteen inches long. These balls, as they expand, all face upward, giving a full view of their great beauty. The Japan Snowball is bound to be a universal favorite, as it is hardy, easily grown, of good shape and beautiful in leaf and flower.

Price, \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS.

Now recognized as most desirable for ornamental purposes. Many varieties are perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture. Equally fine as a climbing or trailing plant, and well adapted for covering unsightly objects. Planted out in a border or flower bed they produce a fine effect and give a continuous bloom through a long season year after year. For training on poles and pillars in the garden they become the most resplendent object of summer floral beauty and monuments of flowers. They range in color from pure white to deepest purple and red. Among the best and most desirable varieties are *Coccinea* (red), *Crispa* (blue) *Jackmannii* (purple), *Henryii* (white), *Lawsoniana* (light purple or lavender). See body of catalogue for descriptions, and complete list of valuable kinds. Below we call special attention to three new sorts, decided novelties and worthy of a place in every door yard.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA—This new Japanese Clematis is destined to be one of the finest of hardy plants, and indispensable to all collections. It is a shrubby, upright plant, from two to four feet high, with fresh, bright foliage; leaves grow in whorls around the stem. The flowers circle and cluster in the greatest profusion around each whorl of leaves, making several tiers (four to six) of clusters extending, one above the other, from near the ground to the top of the foliage. Flowers are long, tubular, bell-shaped, of perfect form, and distinct, deep lavender color, of delicious fragrance. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A new Clematis of the highest value for decorative purposes. Being a rapid and vigorous climber, it can be depended on to cover large spaces quickly and is not subject to disease. The flowers are borne on long branches, are white, about one and a half inches across, while their fragrance is perceptible at a long distance. It flowers in August, and continues in bloom nearly a month. The foliage is especially remarkable and remains fresh and green until late in the winter. *Price, \$1.50 each.*

125

CLEMATIS RAMONA—This magnificent new Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. The Ramona is a strong, rampant grower, fully three times as strong as the Jackmannii, often growing ten or twelve feet the first season. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color it is a very deep skyblue, distinct from any other kind, and very attractive. In size of flower it surpasses anything we have ever seen, many flowers being six or seven inches in diameter, and eighteen to twenty inches in circumference. It is certainly the finest Clematis in the list, and every lover of this beautiful climber should have it. *Price, \$1.50 each.*

ROSES.

The Rose the Queen of Flowers.

Our general catalogue embraces a large list of the well known and new varieties of roses with full descriptions. We mention here only a few special sorts which are worthy of particular consideration, some well known but always good, others that are new and valuable. Our roses are extra strong for two year plants, well rooted, vigorous and healthy.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—This variety has been rightly described an ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old fashioned Damask Rose. It is truly an ever-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

BLANCH ROBERT—One of the new white Moss Roses and of the very best; flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A splendid Moss Rose. We imported this variety a few years since, and after testing it thoroughly on our own grounds, find it to be very valuable. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

DAWSON—This new rose is a true hybrid, being a cross between two distinct species, the hardy, profuse, ever-blooming Multiflora and the beautiful well known. General Jacqueminot. The result is a vigorous, hardy plant with a tendency to climb high. The flowers are clustered like those of Multiflora, sometimes as many as sixty being developed on a single panicle. They are semi-double, rose colored and exceedingly fragrant. Its wonderful profusion of bloom, absolute hardiness and vigor will make it welcome to every lover of the rose.

Price, \$1.00 each.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—A beautiful ever-blooming climber. It is the only strictly perpetual blooming climber now known and bound to supersede all other climbers. It is extremely hardy, having the past winter withstood a cold of 16° below zero. It commences blooming early in the spring and continues until the ground freezes solid. It even tries to bloom during the winter. Very fragrant, is of beautiful form, being especially valuable for button-hole bouquets. Color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red, like an apple bloom. It is nearly double, with a waxy appearance like a tea rose. Well worthy a trial by all lovers of the rose. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

16
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Like an old friend or an old song, always welcome. No description or word of praise is necessary for this well-known and splendid variety. Our stock this season is large and the plants will be strong and vigorous. *Price, 75 cents each.*

LA FRANCE—Another old and well-known sort requiring no special commendation from us. We can promise fine stock of this superb variety. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

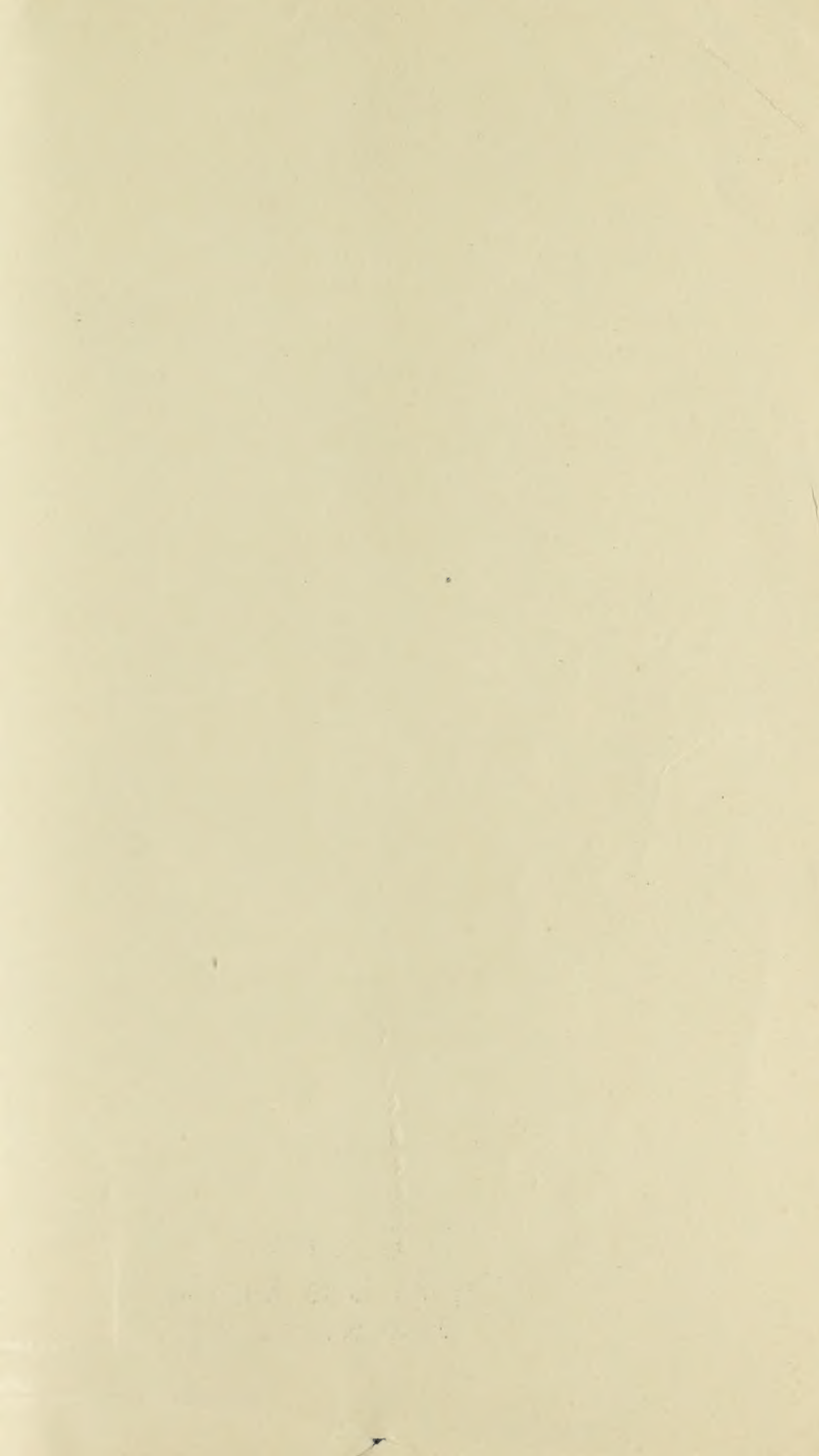
MADAM PLANTIER—One of the best hardy white roses, flowers very abundantly. Valuable for hedges and for massing in groups as well as for single plants. *Price, 75 cents each.*

MARSHAL P. WILDER—This splendid sort originated at Rochester and is a valuable addition. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer, continuing in flower until very late in the season. Flowers large, full, well formed; color cherry carmine; very fragrant; undoubtedly the finest of its color. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

MRS, JOHN LAING—One of the most prolific bloomers in the entire list of hardy roses. It commences to flower very early in the season, and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Flowers large and of beautiful shape. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. The whole flower frequently shows a distinct silver tinge. Remarkably strong and healthy grower. *Price, \$1.00 each.*

ROSA WICHURAIANA—A distinct and valuable variety from Japan. It is a low trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as Ivy and forming a dense mat of very dark green lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, in clusters after the June roses are past, and continue during the season. They are pure white, the stamens being yellow, from one and one-half to two inches across, and very fragrant. Valuable for covering banks, rockeries, slopes and beds among shrubs. *Price, \$1.00 each.*







H. S. ANDERSON,
Cayuga Lake Nurseries,
UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.

